THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blede, then the ear, then the full grein in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Protectionism, 1977

what hoppens this year in the vigorously re- system in which the government works closely vived controversy over "protectionism." This with industry, elements within industries coopis a big, broad word for restrictions on free erate for national goals, and outside comtrade that have very specific effects. For ex- petilton is discouraged through bureaucrstic ampla, when a country imposes protective tar- end other means less overt than tariffs. lifs or quotas on an imported product, it may save jobs in e domestic fectory or on a domestic farm - but it may also like the price to the consumer. The ripple effects on consumer buying of other products and on jobs in other in-

So, ideally, trade should be free of the srtificial barriers upsetting the natural workings of the internotional marketplaca. The bad old daya of the Smoot-Hawley Act (1930) should be sufficient reminder of how wrong protectionism can go. in the effort to cushion its own farms end fectories, the United States placed such severe restrictions on imports that other countries underatandably retelleted end world depression was harshly aggraveted.

No one wents a replay. But the world reecssion of the '70s, on skids greesed by the high price of oll, has tempted many countries to protect their own. Some heve tooked to teriffs and quotes on imports. Some have found various ways to, in effect, subsidize exports. When such exports can be sold in another country for less than their real cost, the receiving country is impelled to protect its own products from unfeir competition. And as a protectionist cycle is encouraged.

What to do about intensified protectionism pressures will be on the agenda of this apring's economic summit conference in London. It is already a concern of the North-South taiks (assuming they get unstalled) on the needs of dereliging netions. It will be stressed by Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan on his visit to President Certer this month. He recently acid e reversion to protectionism would be "e political tragedy of global magnitude."

Mr. Fukuda's view is not unexpected, ainca lt is his country's exports that industries in various other countries want to be protected from. In the United States, for exemple, workers see their jobs threatened by the invasion of Jepenese cers end steel products, by the virtual takeover of the redio and bleck-end-white TV As Individual workers and consumers - end as market - and the growing eneroachment on nations - we cannot sfford the economic chain color TV es well. Japanese efficiency and reaction that results from unitaterel actions workmenship are competitive assets by any and reprisals. We must continue to negoliate lights, but Americans reesonably wonder if compromise solutions.

Everybody's pocketbook will be affected by they are fairly matched against an economic

tf the demand for protectionism is not to prevail, Jspan will doubtless heve to control its own exports. The European Economic Community has already obtained Japaneae promises to raise prices end cut production in Japa-

From the U.S. point of view, there are problems with European and other countries, too. American shoe manufacturers are agein celling for the kind of restrictions President Ford

So far, on the general subject of protectionism, the Carter administration is wisely hanging back. It does not want to signal a reversion that could set off even e minor form of the Smoot-Hawley chaos. The tariff legislation of 1974 elready provides antidumping regulations and en "escape clsuse" to help U.S. induatry injured by imports. And the interpretation of that injury appears to have been loosened from imports being a cause greater then ell other ceuses combined, to being the largest single

What needs to be done is to get greater intemetional agreement: to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. where the pledges of 1974 ere coming up for review. In the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs end Trade) round of talks et Geneva. where the U.S. last year proposed measures to

Another aspect of the problom appears in the third world. Wealthier industrial nations from poor countries, perhaps with some means of compensating their own domestic industries for any damage from being undersold. Furthermore, at a recent meeting of the Associetion of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), there was e move among its five member nations to reduce tariffs emong themselves.

All of these bargaining arenas must be used.

U.S.-Britain: a 'special relationship'

By pointedly referring to Britein as "still" mits, in 1975 and 1976, less successful than they America's mother country," President Certer might have been. Now, with bis Lebour govmore than compensated for the lack of e 19 emment hard pressed et home, Mr. Callaghen gun salute (caused by the proximity of the Ha-needs all the support end prestige he can musnall Muslim gunmen) for visiting Prime Min- ter. ister Callaghan. He also wermly reeffirined For his part, Mr. Carter soon will be facing the "special reletions bip" between the two English-speaking nations and pald a graelous trib- his first trip scross the Atlantic as President ute to Britain's Queen Elizabeth It, now eclebrating her 25th anniversary on the throne. Mr. Caneda, Frence, West Germany, and Italy in Callaghan in turn lauded Mr. Carter as "a. President whose capacity is beyond doub!" and

for improving "the political tone of the world." The first formet contact between the two leaders, in short, went oxtromely well on a personal basis. But if cordial greetings and praise were all there was to it, that would not heva been enough. Fortunately there was considerably more. The President and the Prime Minister plungad into an intensive survey of world problems, with main emphssis on matters aconomic. Mr. Callaghan in particular was looking ahead to the 7-nation aconomic summit confarence in London in May.

Considering the concern in Western capitals riod at both JFK and Dulles eleptra. A fiover worldwide inflation and the prolonged impact of business recession, the Brillsh leader shalved earlier by New York authorities last a seems justified in wanting careful preparation for the May meetings, including assurances Washington.

that London and Washington are more or less. The two men covered a broad range of probon the same track in their advance planning. Jema, including some thorox ones, in a triability. homework made the previous Western sum: cial encounter.

London, this preliminary session with the experienced Briton could not help being of value.

The two got around to talking about Concorde, of course, elthough the Prime Minister wisely deferred that subject until the second day. He atressed the familiar theme that the Anglo-French supersonic pleoa deserves s fair trial by being granted landing rights in New York, e contention which the British lander could scarcely have returned home without having relterated strongly at the White House. Mr. Carter was polite and cautious in reply. According to his press secretary, he 'reaffirmed his desire to sea the 16-month trial perejection coincide with the Callaghao arrival in

on the same track in that lack of authorient atmosphere. That was sufficient for a first offi-

'I think I know what our special relationship is: having our windows open'



What U.S. role in Africa?

American aid to the African nation of Zaire where and how President Carler &c. to help thwert a reported invasion from Angola unive. When Mr. Young suggests, for 15 is e minimal step et this point. The amount of belp - ebout \$1 million - is amail. Mureover the money was part of a sum nireally upprenprieted for Zaire but not yet spent. Houce there could be little opposition from the public or in Congress to tids limited effort to demanstrate support for e nation with which the U.S.

But clearly this development roises illsquieting questions. Just how far is the United Stetes willing to become involved if the reported incursions escalata end the danger arises that Angolen forces, perheps under Cuban leadership, threaten e dismemberment of Zaire? Their objective presumebly would be to detach the province of Shaba (formerly Ka-they are slowly penelrating the langa), whose mineral wealth alone austains other nations as well. Zaire. Would Weshington regard that ea Inimical to stability in southern Africa end provide the military ald needed to svert such en

On a broader plane still, just how does the are carried.
United States intend to deal with the still in Judgment transigeant problem of Rhodesia and with what is certain to become an increasingly difficult situation in South Africa?

So far the Cartar administration has adopted a broad stance in Africa which, in a nutsbell. reduces to being on the side of the blacks in their struggle for majority rula. It recantly dispatched United Netions Ambassador Andrew tha interests of the Western Western

lcy. It does not provide answers to how to handle the myriad decisions which will have to be made if this whole of southern Africa is to the spared the violence and bloodshed of revolutionary change. And although repeal of the that takes it into account we do not detect that a coherent well read question of what Arder can be somed policy toward Africa is yet on the draw. soned policy toward Africa is yet on the drawing boards in Washington.
In fact, we sense some uncertainty as to

that the presence of Cubans in Angels # n certain "stability" there, this seems strongly at variance with logic and white. perts on Africa. ludeed many specialists point with the

to the steady, if cautious, builder of strength in Africa and wonder line! States is not going to cede influent a continent to the Russians by delagate they have significant military have signed, somalia, and Angels lead which not long ago was a client their allies. their allies - Cubsns and

other nations as well.

Thair nlimste objective seem weellh and hamper the see Cape through which these an

Judgments vary as to how threst in Africa is. To be have suatained their defest the argument can be made not wish to be dominated by than by their former colonial tablishment of Marxister by Africa beholder to Mesco. in Africa beholden to Mosco

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Callaghan, Steel agree: stability

By Taksshi Oke Staff correspondent of The Christlan Selence Monitor

Prime Minister James Callaghan has reached on agreement with Liberal Party leader David Sleel that he hopes will assure stable government for Britain until the House of Commons' present mandate expires 21/2

A stable political situation is considered esscallad if the country is to pull itself out of high inflation and high unemployment and pay its way in the world once more.

The agreement, announced to s crowded House of Commons March 23, not only promised the inhority Labour government's survival on a vote of confidence debated the same day but relieves it of having - as Mr. Steel put It - to "stagger from by-election to hy-election and vote to vote," not certain which vote night mean its downfall.

"My colleagues and 1 will support the gov-erament in the lobbies tonight," Mr. Steel said

The Labour-Liberal agreement stops far short of a coalition and will be in the first instance an experiment only for the duration of the corrent session of Parliament - that Is, unid this full (October).

The agreement renews e government pledge to work for devolution - self-governing essemlies - for Scotland and Wales end promises to consult Liberals on specific aspects such as proportional representation and powers of tax-

It promises legislation for a directly elected European Parliament this year amid strong indications that the Liberels' demand for proportional representation will be met in this in-

The agreement pledges consultations (which have already begun) between the Chencelior of the Exchequer, Denis Heeley, end his Liberel

In sum, it pledges the Labour Party, with 310 seats, to consult regularly with the 13 Liberels on all major legislation before it is brought be-

*Please turn to Page 14

Russian bear tracks appear in Africa

Moscow's growing offensive poses major challenge for Carter

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Soviets are clearly embarked upon a major operation in power

As is usual in such operations they probably have both moximum and minimum objectives. At most they might hope to obtain dominant influence over a hand of territory stretching across centrol and southern Africa, dominant influence in Ethiopia without losing their existing influence (and naval facilities) in Somalia, and the inside track with black Africa in general. At the least they probably hope to make trouble in and with black Africa for the new American President.

The operation is limed to calcide with the debate on southern Africa in the UN Security Council where the Dulted States has an initial advantage. The current President of the Security Council is the U.S. Ambassatior to the UN, Andrew Ynung, himself a black and the articulatur of an American policy on Africa much mure friendly to the black side than American policy has ever been before. This is an advantage which the Soviets cannot meet in kind.

But they have sent Nikolai V. Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, un a ceremonial swing by Tauzania, Zambia, and Mozambique This shows Moscow's presumed solidarily with the black African countries which favor a black guerrilla offensive against the white regluce of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia. And the Podgorny visil is twinned with the extraordinary African sufart of Fidel Castro of Cuba. Mr. Castro is a major lactor in African uffairs now due to the fact of

having a Cuban army of some 15,000 men in Angola. Its potential for use elsewhere, if only for training porposes, is itself something all others concerned about Africa must take into account. No other non-African country wields comparable physical force in Africa. this current effort appears to be to dissolve an ancient feud between

Christian Ethlopia and Mustim Somalia with Marxist solvent and ba the two together into the Havana-Moscow axis. That he

U.S., Soviets ey

Oversess news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A crisis is brewing in the struggle between the two super-Union - for control of the itorn of ican) blueprint envisagea e re-Africe, and thus of the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

ler referred in public to the Horn other side of the Red See, North

U.S.S.R. using Cuba-Fidel Castro and its new-found friend in Ethiopia'a military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Halle

Twice recently, President Car- and Isses, Eritrea and, on the of Africa as e potential danger and South Yemen. The glue in this Americans and Russiens are appeal of Arabism, backed by the

weging this struggle through vast oli wealth of Saudi Arabla. Sunset ovar Lagos harbor proxies: The U.S. using the mod-

Ann ing

The Arab fend thus the Amergional grouping embrecing Suden Somalis, the Territory of Afars grouping would be Islam and the

*Please turn to Pege 12



Africa: once more in superpower spotlight

Sloshing through Moscow's Spring

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monttor

It has been almost like living under water here in Moscow in recant weeks. The thick ica of winter has dripped steedily from rooftops, archways, bridges, sidewalks, streets, gutters, and parks in the gradually warming air.

Drops splash on hats, slida between nack and collar, spiatter coats. Doorways turn into minlature waterfalia. Muscovites step around large puddles. Children stemp joyoualy into tham.

fnto acres of mud. Wet ahoca track wet foolprints opto the wooden floors of hallways and

Army Park, surveying ice that still covers tho the air is atill sharp, especially in early mornpond in front of him. He guards a pink baby ing and in late afternoon carriage in which a baby, flat on its back in ap in the suburbs and out in the countrystile proved Russian style, is tied like a parcel in show still lies thick under birch irees (though, yards of white and two red ribbous. Pools are the layers are thomer now).

forming on the surface of the toe, and muddy . Whiter is on the run & Please turn to Page 14.

bare spots are beginning to eppeur becaeth

In such ways winter relaxes its hold on European Russle, end slowly, alowly spring begins to eppear. It has been a good winter, as the Russians

say, cold with plenty of snow, good for long walks, purple cheeks, and cross-country skilnin. But it is not yet entirely over. Unmelted snow and ice still reach up to the

seats of many a green park bench - forcing two gossining groundinging in one park to perch on the back of a bench, their feet resting where they normally would sit;

Parks are slowly lurning from sheets of ico ... Winter fur hals can still be seen, but with thair aar flaps up, and not down against the cold. Heavy coats have far from disappoared. Daytime temperatures have crept up to A lone grandfather sits in Moscow's Red about 8 degrees C. (about 37 dogrees F.), but



Morarii Desai

Indla's new course

India's opposition leaders were turning to the task of selecting e new prime minister and charting a new coorso for the country as this issue went to prass.

The successor to Indira Gendhi wes expected to be formar deputy prime minister Morarii Dosal. But there also was support for Jagilvao Ram, tha tormer agrieniture minister whose break with Mrs. Gandhi last February may heve scaled her defeat of the polls. The views and positions of their respective parties will be lie subject of negotiston in the coming weeks.

lu the meaotine, Mrs. Gandhi was succeeded as Congress Party leader by former foreign ministar Yashwantrao B.

There will be a folier analysis of the Indian politicsi picture bext week,

Highlights



GENIUS. By trade R. Buckminster Fuller is a designer, philosopher, and poet. In short - a genius. But, he says, you are born a genius too. Page

WATER. It took over 900 gailons of water to manufacture those pajamas you wore last night. And how many gallons went into that bottle of milk in the frig? Page 8

TERRORISM. In the second of two articles Monitor correspondent David Anable reports how a few countries keep terrorism alive and terrorists living in luxury. Page 16

DETENTE. Soviet leader Brezhnev is about to sit down with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. But he has recently told his own Communist Party that if things don't work out it's Mr. Carter's fault, not his. Page 3

Index

ARCHITECTURE	22
ARTS/BOOKS	
COMMENTARY	
EDUCATION	25
FINANCIAL	20
HOME	21
HOME FORUM 28, 2	28
PEOPLE	18
SPORTS	24
TRANSLATIONS 26,	27

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FOCUS

Squid, the new taste treat

Los Angeles Paul Singh is a food engineer. In his laboratory at the University of California at Dsvis, Dr. Singh is applying engineering principles to the problems of feedlog a

starving world - while protecting the envi-One partial answer, he says, is for people to start eating more squid.

While his colleagues - four food engineers at the Davis campus - are wrestling with projects like removing proteto trom aifalfs juice, developing low-energy rice drying machines, and building conveyor belts for harvesting square tomatoes, Dr. Singh has invented an automatic squidcleaning machine.

He calls it a squid-squeezer. He predicts millions of families will someday be serving - and enjoying - squid filets, squid chowder, marinated squid, breaded squid, stuffed squid, barbecued squid, squid salad, squid casserole, squid rings, and squid dip.

In fact, the recipe book tucked away in Dr. Singh's desk spells out 40 squid-based "Sould tastes good," says Dr. Singh. "It

has a pleasant and unique flavor — a sea-food flavor. It's in plentiful and renewable supply. It's nutritious. It's popular in Italy and the Orient. I think America should hecome a nation of squid eaters."

Studies show that the potential annual worldwide squid catch is from 100 million to

300 million tons a year. In the paat six years, says Dr. Singh, the world catch was only 500 000 tons

Why don't more Americans eat squid?

"The major resson, as we see it," he says. "Is the shape of squid - it's a gooey glob. Il you go to a grocery store that hap-



pens to carry squid, it's the only product available in the raw form. It is in the case with tentscles and eyes looking at you. That's not very appaaling to customers."

And that's not all, he says: If you took it home, you'd still have to clean it. "That."

says Dr. Singh, "is time-consuming. And II produces the same resction you'd have if at Thanksgiving you got a turkey with all the teathers."

chine comes in.

Dr. Singh's machine is an expensive demonstration model financed by s \$4,000 grant Constructed of sieel and wood, it stands five feet high, three feet wide, and cleans a squid in less than a minute.

Here's how it works: At one end, a squid up to about two feet long (they grow up to 50 feet in the ocean) is cranked through the roilers as a series of bisdes and a combinstion of air and water spray cuts the tentacles, removes the skin and the head, and disconnects the ink sac. At the other end. the machine deposits a neat pile of while squid tilets. (Canned squid avaliable on the market today is blue or grsy because the

Besides ercating attractive squid steaks. the machine is expected to significantly reduce the market price of squid. One reason: restaurants and seafood packers currently pay as much as \$1 a pound to clean sould manually. The machine will do the job for 1

been 15,000 tons.

"Our goal was to see if we could cleat

Censorship, Ulster brutality and the BBC

media: message or menace?

There is growing fear among leading British editors and reporters that Northarn Ireland will be mada the excuse for imposing further restrictions on the freedom of the Britsh Press. "Further" because that freedom is alresdy well below North American levels, already restricted by the laws of ilbel and contempt of court, by "off the record" conventions and the system of voluntary censorship by "D" (or Dafence) Noticea.

Naw, hard on the heels of complaints by the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr. Roy Mason, that the media were treading close to treason, have come supporting accusations by his Conservative "shadow," Mr. Alrey Neave. Both Mr. Mason and Mr. Neave particularly aimed at the Crown-licensed BBC.

The current uproar was precipitated by a pair of interviaws, shown on BBC-TV'a "Tonight" program, in which two meo alleged that Royal Ulster Constabulary interrogators had treated them brutally, while falling to bring charges of terrorism against them.

One of the men, a Roman Catholic teacher and youth worker named Bernard O'Connor, described on television how he had been made to crouch for three or four hours in an sittingle it was impossible to hold. Every time he lost it, he was slapped in the face, he alleged. Then be had been made to run on the spot or do pressups, soma of the time naked or hooded; had been punched in the stomach, thrown across the room, made to pick up cigaretta ands off the floor with his mouth, and all the time been urged to confess to crimes which (he tosisted) he had not committed. He estimated one of tha sessions had lasted 17 hours. O'Connor's family doctor had confirmed that his patient had been

aspulted while in police custody. Speaking to his Southern England constuency, Mr. Airey Neave said the BBC'a transmission of the interview had had the most darraging affects on morale in the Ulster Con-

In justifying it on grounds of "impartiality," the BBC had given the impression that "they are not really on the side of the civil power in Nurthern Ireland. In elevating themselves above the struggles and duties of lesser mor-

tals, they have lost sight of their reaponsi- into jobs previously done by the Brilish Army. bilities in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Neave added that because of that sort of titude, the authorities were losing the propaganda war. A review of present nttitudes to media freedom was therefore needed to take account of a desperate emergency.

VIEW FROM LONDON

About the same time, the British Army in Ulster was denouncing a newspaper article claiming it had been operating a "Department of Dirty Tricks" to confuse the people by letting off bogus bombs and starting smear campaigns against local politicans. Taken in confunction with Mr. Royal Mason's already stated view of the media, this and Mr. Neave's attack from the opposite wing seem to soeil a bleak outlook for editors and reporters to gsneral. The attitude is being fostered (they suspect) that if only the media would show a spot of patriotic solidarity, those IRA chappiss would be thrashed in no time.

from what he sees as his duty is the BBC'a Controller in Belfast, Mr. Dick Francis. With expensiva experience in the United States, he is a firm believer in the indivisibility of truth: you can't, he says, have just somebody's truth all of the time - you've got to have everybody'n truth all of the tima, whether some of us like it or not. And Mr. Neave's view of tha BBC as a weapon in a propaganda war sounds to most dedicated BBC men as a call to put tha world's most trusted news output oo the same footing as Moscow or Cairo radio.

Shortly after the "Tonight" interviews had been screened, a young Ulster police constable was shot dead by terrorists - the 100th mamber of the force to be killed in the present emargeocy. Critics of the BBC immediately claimed that the murder had been provoked by television - that the BBC had virtually condemned the constable to death, BBC Director General Charles Curran promptly pointed out that the IRA had never needed television programs as a pretext for shooting policemen; the killing was part of a campaign that had begun weeks earlier, as the police had been drafted

Censorship, as Mr. Roy Mason has acknowl-

edged, would be almost impossible to operate with the press and broadcasting of the life Republic working beyond its reach across & border. Other forms of official persuasion pressure, ranging from noncooperation with the media to denunciations in Parliament, Me more likely.

It remains to be seen whether the police of refute the "Tonight" allegations. Mr. France and his reporter insist they stumbled upon the story hy accident, and have checked it as foroughly as they can. One sinister aspect is that O'Connor claims ha was urged to coaless, of the grounds that if ha did not, the UVF - the Protestant killer squads - would come for him. BBC camera crewa have now declined to file any aimilar interviews because, their union thinks, the Ulster polica might get hold at their names and leak them to the sams squads. BBC men ganerally take a poor view of Mr. Neave's aarcastic depiction of them as "elevated above lesser mortals." Those who have worked in Ulster reckon they know better than Mr. Nears what it is to be down oo hands and knees in the gutter. As a result, they would rather be spoken to candidly than moralistically. Any reporter who has worked long in the Northern It. ish situation — indeed, any who has ever worked on crime beats - knows that the amount of polica rough stuff sets of all the tims. Deplorable; but only a sheltered middle class softle could imagine that troops and contsbles would handla suspected terrorists as it

they were applicants for dog licences.

And one would have to spend a lifetine in a monastery to be ignorant of the time distor oured coverup system, under which ever force lies to itself about its own had habits. Violence tends to corrupt, and absolute vio lence corrupts absolutely. Even a utils goes a

Already fed up with being rapped for imagining it governs the country, the BBC it has been deeven more disgusted at being invited to help a so by bending or suppressing the truth better is a political point of view too. British has only just scrambled up off her kness after confessing earlier, more sophisticated, had lities to the European Court. The Tonight legations raise the question have you support torturing the Irish, only to revert to addis-

That'a where the squid-squeezing ma-

ink aac waa not removed early enough.)

Locally, off the California coast - sleng Monterey and in the area of Calalina Island - the potential eatch is 600,000 tons. But to the last few years the average catch his

this product und present it in a more palatable form," says Dr. Singh. "We think

Europe Rights issue could put bumps in détente road

By David K. Willis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Staft correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance begins the Carter administration's first serious dialogue with the Kremlin in Moscow March 28, he will find Soviet lesders frankly disappointed with Mr. Carter so far - and warning snew that more humanrights criticism could endanger all of détente.

The blunt Soviet line emerged in s ms jor speach here March 21 by Sovist leader Leonid Brezhnev less than a week hefore he sils down across s Kremiln conterence table from Mr. Vance for talks on strategic arms, tha Midesst, and other is-

The speech contained the clearest and most suthoritative criticism yet of Mr. Carter's new tesm, climsxing recent criticisms in the Soviet media.

Referring to "stagnation" in U.S.-Soviet ties, Mr. Brezhnev said that "the first two months of the new administration'n stay in power in Washington do not seem to show a striving to overcome this stagnation."

The question now is how much of this public toughness is a pre-laiks hargaining sisnce designed to put heavy pressure on an untried administration.

Some Western analysis here are inclined to believe that this was indeed part of Mr. Brezhnev's purpose March 2t - but that the private line with Mr. Vance is not likely to be much

nev said. Moscow wanted improved relations, he said, but this would require "a definite level of mutual understanding and at least a minimal degree of correctness."

This was a reminder of Soviet displessure at Mr. Carter's letter to Dr. Andrei Sakharov, and his meeting with axlied dissident Visdimir Bukovsky. Analysts drew the clear warning that more such Carter actions could apoil other areas of de-

Although Mr. Brezhnev himselt seems committed to arms control and détente, and la thought to he detending that position insida the Soviet Government, he is also telling his own Communist Party and the Soviet people that if détenta doaa worsen, it will be Mr. Carler's fault, not his.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke for about two hours. Analysta said he seemed to have more than usus i trouble pronouncing words, however, and wondered whether his health might have suftered somowhat in recent months.

The hluntness of the speech was coupled with:

· An unprecedented stack by Mr. Brezhnev on dissidents. He called them renegades who are supported by Imperiolist subversive centers - propaganda and Intelligence centera. The Central Intelligence Agency was not mentioned by name. The dissidents' important lay in their support from abroad, he indicated. Firm action would be taken against them. Western analysis recall no previous Brezhnev attack in this monner.

· A new call tor progress on the Middle East, together with

· A fresh statement that Washington should dismantle trade barriers against Moscow. (They wore arected by Congress in an effort to torce the Kremlin to lat more Jews emigrate. Dhservers say the citort has failed.)

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev, spesking at the opening of the 18th Soviet Trada Union Congress, responded to Mr. Carter's call, when the latter spoke at the UN for an and to all nuclear testa. Mr. Brezhnev said this could happen only when all nuclear powers (that is, China an France as well) sgreed.

He repeated a previous call for a numerical fraeza on troop levels in Central Europe while talks to reduce them continue

The talks, begun four years ago, have long been stalled. The Sovieta do not agree that they have more strength and easier logistica, and thus should reduce more.

Mr. Brezhnev went on the offensive about the meeting in Belgrada later this year to reviaw impiamontation of the Final Act of the European security conference in Helsinki in 1975. Responding to reports that Western Europe and the U.S. will criticize Moscow on human rights at the conterence, Mr. Brezhnev colled for some concrete recommendationa and proposals on further cooperation.

Possibilities to Improvu U.S.-Soviet ties were hig, Mr. lirezhnev said. Pcace will prevail - but the question was when, and how much time will be lost during which many useful things could have been done.

Spain Suárez style

Friendly waves to the opposition

By Joc Gandelman Special correspondent of The Christian Science Moultor

With almost breathlaking speed, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez Gonzslez's goverament is moving to heal outstanding wounds of both the Franco and post-Franco eras.

It is doing so in what has oow become the Suarez style: talks with the opposition, virtually no official comment on specifics being considered, and sudden boid actions. In each case tha result has been more than the opposition expected or rightists wanted.

Opposition fears that the government would manipulate elections have greatly diminished. The opposition has largely welcomed Msdid'a center-oriented elactoral isw. Tha 350-

member Lower House will be elected by proportional representation, the 347 mamber Senale by majority rula. Parties receiving less than 3 percent of the popular vote in provinces will be eliminated. Each of Spain's 50 provinces will have three seats, thus boosting the more conservative rural areas against leftist inclined cities.

Most Important, groups lika Communistcardidates as independents. This gives Comsts leewsy to contest whether they win their pending Supreme Court legsilization case er not. At the sama tima high civil servants, military and Cabinet ministers cannot run. But loophols allows the King-appointed "presideni," Mr. Suarez, to run if he wants.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographe

ndependent candidates

The opposition now demands Madrid ax the ominated neighborhood associations can ruo National Movement, Gen. Francisco Franco's singla legal political party. It is waalthy and well organized, and the oppositoin fears Mr. Sugrez could exploit its machinery if he runs. There is also concern that campaign subsidies will be paid after, not before, atactions.

Howaver, on balancs tha opposition trusta Mr. Suárez. Thus, recent bittarly anti-Suárez

'Stop, thief' echoes in art world

Amsrican art experts have totroduced into Europe an ingenious method of "fingerprioting" painting to foil art thieves and coonterfeiters. The syslem stores in closely guarded computers minute X-ray datalis of a paint-

ing, from brush patterns to paper taxture. Alan Basr, president of the New York-based company that operates the system, loid a press conference hare; "The photographic process was devised by two London bobbles, Michael Chapman and Marito Gerard, and we bought up the world patent rights to It,"

"Fakers and lorgers are the biggest problem in the art market the warld over; Now we are introducing the systam in Knrope," he added. Ha pointed out that worldwide art theits totaled nearly \$4,000 to 1975, with Europe accounting for about 75 per-

Party (PSDE) appear to be backfiring.

'cal prisoners, including "star" Basque nationalists convicted of spectacular Franco-era "blood crimes."

Significant cutoff date

Spain's amnesty significantly applias to crimes only up until Dec. 15, the day when 97 percent voted "yea" during the nationwide ref-

erendum on political reform. Leftists and rightists jailed for January's "week of long knives" which left 10 dead will not qualify. Thus, "subversive" now officially: comes to mean militant anti-democrats.

Bit by bit autonomy is being handed to Spain's restless regions, which experis warn is the country's No. 1 long term internal political.

Interior Minister Martin Villa saya Spain's 65,000 man tough paramilitary Civil Guard, which makes up a vital part of the 106 000 man security forces, will be gradually withdrawn

from urban areas.
This has been a key demand by Basques who have an ongoing war with the Civil Guard. Mr. Villa promises that the guards will gradu-

statements from the Spsniah Socialist Workara ally be replaced by police and limited to their original function, rural areas. He told Spanish A government decree suggests tha an-television the police "have to change thair strategy" for posi-Franco Spain, but added "they are adjusting to the new political altuation bettor than citizens."

Relations with Mexico

The changing situation became clear March 18, when by mutual consent Mexico conceled 38-year-old relations with the Paris-based Spanish government in exile. Establishmant of Spanish-Mexican relations is expected shortly. Mexican President Lopez Portillo recently declared "it would be an honor for me to go to Spain." A main factor has been Madrid's docision to authorizo "Republican Action," a political party composed of famous rejurned extles identified with the government in exile.

Taken together the events encourage an aura of confidence and optimism - and renewed pressures on Mr. Suarez to run for elections now that he has placated the opposition. He can run in Avila, his home province, without resigning. Ha recently talked the matter, over with King Juan Carlos and is said to be inclined to run. There is little doubt that Mr. Suarez now is the country's most popular and trusted political figure.

Inflation, loan terms,

among problems

government spending

French Government at stake

Left blow staggers Giscard & Co.

By Jim Browning Special to The Christian Scienca Monitor

In France the battle lines have been drawn for a head-on struggle between left and right which is expected to dominate politics bere for the next year and end with a showdown over effective control of the national government in March, 1978.

Leaders of the center-right governing coalition have been shocked by the unexpectedly strong victory of the Socialist-Communist "Union of the Left" in the final round of oatlonwide municipal elections Sunday, March 20. The most important loser appears to be the compromise and reform strategy of French President Giscard d'Estaing.

The left is already claiming to represent 52 percent of the French electorate, and predicting it will win control of Parliament. At present the government has a 100-seat majority in the 490 scat National Assembly.

"This time we have the feeling it is the beginning of the end for this regime which bas ruled for [nearly] 20 years," said deputy Socialist leader Pierre Mauroy, who easily won re-eleclion as Mayor of Lille.

One of the few victories for the national government ruting coalition came in Paris. But even that win brought bad news for the President. Chirac

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who had challenged the President's chosen candidate for mayor of Paris, appeared to win outright control of the city council, virtually assuring him designation on Friday as the city's first alected mayor since

But even in Paris the left made unexpected gains, winning new agais on the council despite the exodus of working-class voters to the suburbs. President Giscard d'Estaing's mayoral candidote, Industry Ministor Michai d'Ornano, was himself defeated in his olectoral district by a Communist-led list of incumbent municipal councillors.

"In a great number of French cilias . . . the [ruling] majorlty has lost the battle of the municipals," Gaullist leader Chirsc aaid afterward. "It would be pointless not to admit it." Despite criticism from the Prealdent's close supporters that he had divided and weakend the ruling coalltion, Mr. Chirac insisted that only through his style of tough anti-Marxist political fighting could the current majority stand a chance of maintaining control of parliament in 1978. Though allies in government, Mr. Chirac's Gaullists bave opposed the Prealdent's reformisi tactics, and Mr. Chirac claimed a leftist would have become mayor of Paris If he had not run for the office.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in a special statement, appeared to answer the Chirac challenge with a catl for all the pro-government parties to "unify without second thought or equivocation around the President of the Republic and the goveroment." Ha added he intends to continue working for economic and financial recovery, which the President has hoped will win widespread support from the political center.

This year, however, the left has won an unprecedented ma-

 Before the election, the left controlled 96 of the nation'a 321 major cilies. By winning 60 large cilies away from pro-government mayors, the Union of the Left now controls 156 large cities - more than 70 percent of the nalion's important urban centers. The vote appeared to confirm that the socialist Party is the nation's largest.

• Unified leftist electoral lists led by Communist mayoral candidates won about 22 of the new cities, and the Communist Party proudly noted that none of its incumbent mayors was dafeated. Perhaps mora important, the results indicated Socialist voters no longer hesitate to awing their support to allied Communist candidates, something they will have to continue to do if the coalition is to win control of the legislature.

"The Communists no longer frighten the French," sigbed former Gnullist leader Alaxandre Sanguinatti. tf he is right, it



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTO

Chirac: Ione victor over French left

would reflect a crucial change among center-left voters." The left's gains were considered all the more significant since they repeat similar advances in local regional election

last year and in some special legislative elections. Early partiamentary elections, which some politicians bet predicted could come this summer, are now considered and less likely because of the ruling coalilion's concern about its left's strong showing.

Belfast terrorists blast message 'we're still in business'

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Ireland'a contrasts stand out sharply in Belfast's "Falls" - a tight triangle of crumbled brick row houses and vandalized modern housing where the illagal IRA (Irtsb Republican Army) finds sanctuary.

The bemmed in Roman Catholic families of the Falls, jobless for generalions, curse politicians of all brands and shrug off daily terrorism. "How could it be any worse?" they ask.

Wary Cstbolics along Leeson Street in the heart of the Falls long ago gave up marking the sidewalk where local men, women, and children were killed - where patrolling soldiers and police have died. But other marka

are not worn away or forgotten. Down the street and not far away are the wealthy suburbs - Malone Road, Dundonald, and the old Parliament at Stormont - all untouched by nearly a decade of violence.

Farther away in that direction lie the fine hoteis, the dramatic coastline, the sportsmen's links and lakes that bring Ulster a ateady income from tourists who know that the violence is confined to a few amall areas.

Looking up Leeson Street the other way, one sees closer, greener bills with new paths for springtime mountain walkers. Curled in the hills' green arma lies Belfast Locb, ending at the busy shipyard with its twin "Gollath" cranes fitting together 300,000-ton ships at aasembly-line apeed.

Above the base of the Falls triangle is the

soaring glass and concrete mass of the Europa calm and prosperity ruling in most of this Brit-Hotel - and wire barricades that separate the ish province. Falls from Belfast's modern business district. The wire barricades and body searches dld

not beat the bombers two weeks ago. Four shops inside the barriers were hit, two more hatels were bombed, and 100 pounds of

gelignite caved in the gates of Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail. These attacks were pointless in military or economic terms. They were crucial in the terrorists' propaganda battle to show that "we're still in business."

And aimost unnoticed: one policeman shot and killed, a second wounded; one reserve sol- - which sils nt the nex of the Falls triangle, dier shot and killed, a second wounded; onc English businessman shot and killed.

might seem there's a war on - despite the IRA movements in the Falls.

At least nne such element of contrast is gone; 1972 was the last time this writer ar British troops observe an old custom by siding the passing colfin of an IRA man killed h

Yet this recent violence brought a fresh reminder that the British Army still plays & cording to traditional rules.

The week of terrorist bombing and killing ended with an IliA threat to attack the Royal Victoria Hospital unless troops left the building overlooking this tRA haunt. Brilish officers replied that they would not be so unsporting as in For the families of the three men killed, it use the convenient hospital roof for observing

British-based group propose alternatives to test animals in laboratories

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London Sixty million animals are used in laboratory testing in the United States each year, and 5 indiscriminate use of animals in cases where million in Britain. An organization founded alternative methods exist and where the usa of here by an eminent plant pathologist and a animals may be dangerously mi isewife now is seeking to extend lo the United States its campaign for alternalives to the use of animals in medical and commercial tests.

posed to all use of animals in laboratory tastTwo hundred thousand dogs and an equal num-

medical research, scientista will consider that animals are essantial in certain kinds of teat-

What it seeks to prevent, according to its scientific administrator, Andrew Rowan, is the

Other animals used

Most animals used in axperiments are raice, Dr. Rowan saya: But there is wide use of in-Unlike many antiviviscetion societies, this creasingly difficult-to-obtain primates (monorganizalion does not simply declare itself op-keys and spes) and of dogs and cats as well. keya and apes) and of dogs and cals as well. ing. It recognizes that in the present stage of ber of cats are used in experiments in the



In laboratory experiments tiny mice are most often the victims

United States each year. Much of the testing is these crash studies were so heavily drugged not for medical research per se but for the development of new cosmetics and tobacco sub-

Dr. Rowan's organization known as FRAME (Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments), was founded in 1989 by Mrs. reading details of a medical experiment involving animals. She got in touch with a laading plant pathologist, Dr. Charles Foister, and together they launched FRAME. It operates on a shoestring budget of some £20,000 (\$34,000) a

Dr. Rowan sponds much of his time combing through scientific titerature for examples of ways in which experiments can be conducted without animals: Ho then brings these examples to the attention of the scientific community. Alternatives already offered include cell cultures and mathematical, computer, and physical models. Dr. Rowan publishes his auggestions in abstracts, which are then circulated to scientific and medical tibraries. Principal users

wan said, used large apes in studies of car mane alternatives to animal testing are availcrashes. When asked why it did not try life-size able. As FRAME asks in one of its pamphle human dolls which would more accurately du-

Much of the experimentation involving animals is carried on by manufacturers of platmaceuticals or by government laboratories testing new drugs before authorizing them for market use. Some of this testing, Dr. Rows said, can be misleading because certain and als react differently to cartain drags than to buman beings. Morphine axhilarates s human being; it depresses a cat. Panicilla and quinles can be toxic to guinea pigs, yet dectors cossider them useful to man. Furthermore, even among buman beings reactions are so various that a drug that will be safe for one individual will be dangerous to another."

"We must accept that many drugs are # safe [for man] and never will be," says Dr. Rowan. In many cases it is only testing on his man cell tissue and eventually on heman beings that will establish the relative degree of alety of a particular drug.

Dr. Rowan bas found that most scientists and companies respond positively to information An Amarican motor manufacturer, Dr. Ro- Hon Indicating that safer, cheaper, more hu plicate buman size, abape, and functions, the answer came back that only living animals would instinctively brace themselves at the moment of a crash. What the manufacturer ignores, Dr. Rowan said, was that anes need in present the property of the proper

Communists and Socialists defy their own militants and trade union oilies by approving the conditions Inid down by the International Monctary Fund (IMF) in Washington tor ttaly's lat-

By David Willey Special to

The Christian Science Monitor While the French weigh up the implications of the swing left in recent local elections, the British Government tectors on the brink, and it is evident that Prime Minister Amircotti the Dutch Government has resigned, ttaly also does not have the necessary consensus to imis in the throes of political crisis. Italian Prime Minister Civilo Andreotti direatens to resign, just when he is host this cane has protected Italian workers against in-

of government of the European Common Market for celebrations marking the 20th anniver- earlier this month inspecting traly's accounts sary of the signing of thome 'freaty. Since Mr. Andreottl took office last July, his two main points. First, government spending minority Christian Democrat government has must be kept within strict timits for the next

est economic rescue loan of \$530 million.

Why Italy teeters on brink of political collapse

Less stringent conditions

These conditions are not particularly onerous. In fact they are less stringent than those accepted by Britain in return for its recent massive IMF loon to shore up the pound sterling. But the terms demand that Italian workcrs accept serious wage restraint policies. And pose unpopular tax rises or tamper with the wage indexing system which for the past dcweekend here in Rome to the eight other hends flation

IMF officiats who spent two weeks in Rome and assessing its credit worthings hisist on depended on Communists and Socialists ab- two years. Second, the rate of inflation, curstaining in parliamentary votes. Now the rently running at over 20 percent, must be Prime Minister threatens to resign unless the brought below to percent by 1078.

a wage-cost spiral. At the end of last year Mr. Italy. Andreotti told unions ami employers that they duce tabor costs, which are making Itslian ex- nonpolitical technocrats into govornment. ports uncompetitive in some markets.

But union-management talks produced very little agreement and lime is running out fast. The major trade union federations organized n national one-day strike last week to protest

Mr. Andreotti's wage-restraint policies. The Communists, who hold the key to Mr. Andreottl's survivat, are keeping their options open for the moment. The party has come under increasing attack from workers and students for supporting Prime Minister Andreotti

However, Communist lemler Enrico Berlinguer knows that if he brings the government performance than last your - owing to increas- that Italy faces a very uncertain future.

The IMF experts believe that Italy's system ing middle class apprehension about what the of wage indexing must be corrected to prevent Communists might do if they gain power tn

One solution being discussed by the Commumust work out some formula together to re-nists and Christlan Democrats is to bring some

Currency warning

While the pollticians wag their tongues, Italy's devalued currency is again pointing a warning finger at what will happen unless some serious economic policy decisions ara taken soon. The Bank of Italy has been dipping into its reserves heavily to support the lira agnin this week.

Student riots and political instability coupled with a potlution scare in the Mediterranean Sea off the ticcl of ttaly have caused a heavy for the past eight months without getting any drop in tourist hookings for the coming summer scason.

The Minister for Tourlson told the Cahinet last week that the proposed IMF lonn reprecrashing down by withitrowing his support, sented only one-fifth of the value of foreign there is no viable left-wing majority to run the currency brought into Italy by tourists each country. And a premature general election this year, if Italian workers have not yet got the year runld well result in a poorer Communist message, foreign tourists apparently have -

Attention plane spotters:

When touring 'sensitive' countries, keep your noses to the ground

By John K. Contey Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Mondor

If your bubby is "plane spotting," avoid practicing it in countries which have tense relations with their neighbors.

This advice to tourists heading for the sunny countries this spring has just heen learned the bard way by five young Britons who hegan serving ten-month sentences in Korydatins prison here March 19.

Within 4 days of their arrest noor the Greek-U.S. air base of Hellenikon next to Athens International Airport, the five British amateur plane spotters, as they described themselves, had been speedily tried and sentenced. Their ordeal began with 24 hours of interrogation by Greece's National Security Service.

All were tound guilty of recording types, serial numbers, and schedules of milliary alreraft using Greece's major miltlary air base.

Prosecution exhibits

The young men, Christopher Knott, Kieron Pilibeam, Timothy Spaalman, Christopher Taylor and Roy Sturgesa, were taken handcuffed to the courtroom where prosccution exhibits included field glasses and notes. No cameras or radioa wera

The men's Greek defense attorney, who has appesled the sentences, said he was astonished at the severity of the santence. Greek officials said that, theoretically, the Britons could have been given the capital penalty if convicted of espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

Last year a West German tourist was jalled here for photo-British toprists were falled for plane spotting. For doing tha smme, an Irishman was arrested in Belgium.

Avid aniateur plane sputtera are likely to find Mediterruncan countries particularly sensitive obout thair activities at ulls moment.

Greek protests

Greece has protested to Turkay against current aca and air moneuvers in Turkish and international waters near the Greek Acgean island, injuding Skiros, Kos, and Chios, which draw, many tourists. The Greek Government claims the Turkish maneuvers endanger sea and air navigation, but Gresce has military measures.

Greek and Turkish representatives are due to meet March 31 to discuss disputed Aggean Sea boundaries and air corrigions. On the same day, Greek and Turklan Cypriot leaders are to meet in Vianna under United Nations attapices to chalinus. exploring ways of ending the Cyprus dispute.

While such delicate issues remain unsettled 4 be warned any plane spotter's curbalty could land him in prison with a very restricted view of the bky.



Two good reasons for the F-15 Eagle:

Half the world is always in darkness.

And 40 percent is covered by clouds.

weather or bad.

Clouds or darkness

engulf most NATO nations

70% of the time. When

such conditions prevatl,

"day fighter atrcraft" are

connon, their diminutive

airframes limiting their

radar size, their heat-seeking missile firepower "blinded

To survive and win in the air combat arena, you have

to be ready to take on all contenders. The adversary

now being assigned to NATO was designed so that it

will choose the terms. That's why the F-15 Esgle

In the motsture-taden skies.

little more than ceremonia

doesn't have to pick its day to fight. It will go where it is needed, when it is needed. Day or night. Good

long-range "eyes" to acquire, identify, track and fire on a hostile aircraft—before it sees him. Visual

displays, combined with the inertial navigation system

od a digital computer, help the pitot plan his attack.

The F-15 Eagle. Day of night, in all kinds of weather,

The F-15's attack radar system gives the pitot

All necessary target data, the Status of weapons

there's nothing like it on the horizon.

systems and firing cuea for precision weapon delivery are provided on both his windscreen and

Ry David R. Frencis

Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James P. Grant, president of the Overseas Development

That goal, however, could become official policy of the

help the third world - a sort of Marshall Plan for poor coun-

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance

have already verbally approved the January suggestion of

World Bank president Robert S. McNamara for a new indepen-

dent commission to make recommendations on the economic

proposals for relieving world poverty by the end of this year.

(it early June. Willy Brandt, former chancellor of West Ger-

many and current chairman of the Social Democratic Party,

That commission, it is thought, could be reedy to make its

Formal appointment of the commission is being delayed un-

relationships between the rich and poor nations.

Zaïre: Cuba's role and America's dilemma

ZAÍRE

ASAHB

MANDELA

e Kohyezi

ZAMBIA

difficulty nailing down hard evidence about the

presence of Cubans, their activities, and their

In the case of Zalre, however, there is alrong

suspicton that Cuba is lending lis support to the

Moscow-backed Popular Movement for the

Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its leader,

President Agostinho Nato, in the latter's anger

over alleged Zairean support for the MPLA's

Some Katanga ieaders have been in Cuba, it

is understood, and President Neto discussed

iheir situation with Dr. Castro whon he visited

Dr. Caatro is in Tanzania after visiting Al-

geria, Libya, Somalia, and Ethiopia. There are

hints he may have atopped in Uganda before

reaching Tanzania; and he is due to visit An-

gola as well, lo lour parts of the country whare

South Africa: whites muster clout against apartheid

white businessmen's "Who's Wbo" of South Af-

rica - The government could well change this

But the problem in South Africa is that most

whites do not realize how very much black

thinking has changed - down to the grass-roots

dation are probably not aware; but Mr. Die-

He knows, for example that the Black Peo-

ples Convention (BPC), which was the spear-

head of last year's political activity, com-

The BPC argues that the foundation, by

trying to placale a few blacks, would merely

"Copilalism, as presently constituted in

South Africa, does perpetuate raciam," Mr.

A social worker heavily involved in black-

pictely rejects the Urban Foundation.

Likewise, most members of the Urban Foun-

nivotal law in its policy of apartheid.

level - over the past year.

opponents in Angola's continuing civil war.

Cuba is involved but 'no hard evidence' Cubans are among invaders

By James Nelson Geadsell Latin Amarica correspondent of The Chrislian Science Monitor

Weshington Weatern intelligence sources say Cuba la at least indirectly involved in fighting now under way in the African country of Zaire.

Although these sources have no evidence that Cubans are among the invadara of Zeiro'a copper-rich Shaba Province, they indicate that units of the Cuban Army stationed in neighboring Angola had a hand in training the invaders.

The information tends to aubstantiate Zairean claims of Cuban involvement in the lwo-week-old invasion of Shaba, the former Kalanga Province, by some 5,000 Katangan gendarmes, many of whom fled to Angola in

Officials in Zaire are making much of alleged Cuban participation in the etruggio. They claim Cubans ore actually among the invaders and call atlention to the presence of 10,000 to 12.000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

Washington sourcea will not go that far in implicating the Cubans, but they do not rule out that possibility. For now they stand on Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance's statement March 16 that "we bave no bard evidence" that Cubans are among the invaders.

The Cuban role, whatever it eventually proves to have bean, has to be measured against the Caribbean island's Increasing involvement in African affairs. Cuben President Fidel Castro bas soldiers stationed in at least 10 African couniries; he is on an extensive visit to half-a-dozen of them.

Ever since October and November, 1975 when Dr. Castro began his massive tronp buildup in Angola, attention bes been focused on the Cuban presence in Africa. But that presence goes back 10 yeers or so.

Much of the Cuban activity is shrouded in mystery. Intelligence sources indicate there is his troops are currently atationed.

By June Goodwin

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

At the height of the black unrest in South Af-

rica last year many businessmen decided they

needed to band together to help solve black

A survey of whet they have done ainco then

For the Urban Foundation, an organization

they formed in December, is still laying its

Three months after it began, the foundation

has little solid to show for its efforts. But the

organization should not be written off quite

Nick Diemoni, who works with Anglo Amer-

ican (mining) Corporation and is decply in-

Unless home ownership laws are changed,

volved in putting the foundation together.

normalization of land ownership," according to stead of abolishing it.

shows only modes! progress.

own foundation.

The U.S. case for and against helping the Mobutu government

By Geoffrey Godschi Overseas news editor of

The Chrislian Science Monitor Is the United Siates about to be sucked into an African milliary involvement in Zairo?

This is the current question after the United States responded to Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko's call for help to meet what he calls an invasion from neighboring Angola. Admittedly the American response has been modest so far: the speeding up of the delivery of a mere \$2 inlilion worth of military supplies (nut including arms and aminunition) already nu-

The arguments for heiping General Mobutu

• The size and strategic geographical location of Zaire. In area it is the biggest of all black African countries. Situated in the very heart of Africa, it has common frontiers with no fewer than nine other lands, it has hitherto been one of the biggest recipients of American aid in all Africa.

 The need not to remain passive in the face of whal might turn out to be a Soviet-Cuban backed initiative (not yet proven) to disrupt a country represented by many Africans as being one of the few remaining U.S. clients in the continent.

The arguments against helping General Mo-

· He has lost his broad-based support among his people, despite his remarkable and popular success in holding Zaire together after the upheavals of the early 1960s, following the depar- rialists, another major step of the latter is ture of the country's Belgian rulers. Since the early 1970s, General Mobulu has become inereasingly authoritarian - hia critics would say callous - and his regime increasingly corrupt.

• The invadere who have crossed lote the Zaire province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) are spearheaded by several-hundred Katangan gendarmes who have been living in exile in An-

"If they wanted to make some impact, they

should send in 20 trucks and remove the rub-

bish on the atreets. There are streets in meod-

Johannesburg] where you can't got past for

i. It has gone in to Soweto lu lnuk nround

and is planning to sel up o demanstration cum-

munity project in Orlando West that "will

change the lives of 100 families," Mr. Diemoni

2. In the southern province of Natul, 100

white businessmen were taken on huses to see

hlack townships; many of the men had never

3: The foundation has appointed an execu-

live director, Justice Jan Steyn, a judgo of the

A problem with the Urban Foundation is that

although Mr. Dlemont and a few others may

seen one of these townships before.

I REMEMBER AMERICA

by Eric Stoene 37 Paintinga in Color-Drewings

Cape Town Supreme Court.

What has the Urban Foundation dane?

the rubbish

gola sinec they fell foul of General Me from 1985 onwords. They had once been as Council, sounds like a dreamer. He talks of the eradicetion of oled with the late Moise Tshombe and w the worst aspects of poverty on a worldwide basts by the end mercenaries in trying to set up an initial of the century. denet Katanga. Their aim now, they say, h lo return in that dream but simply to be United States end other important industrial countries. There the Mobutu regime in Kinshasa, the Zare to is talk at high levels in Washington of major new initietives to

U.S. (and other) critics of any further in lean involvement to help keep General Mix in power argue that such a course could for the U.S. committed to an increasing & eredited national leader - with inevitable is term harm to bolh the American longer American interests in Africa.

The dilemma for President Carter and a administration is that it is by no means for whether the incursion from Angola into Ithi-Shaba province is a ploy in the superprestruggle for Africa or simply a local jable seen at least as involving Zaire politics mit most as Angola's President Neto giving lift. President Mobutu a tit-for-tat. (bir. Neb # pects General Mobutu of encouraging a ising the antigovernment guerrillas initi golo still challenging the central author; Mr. Neto's Soviet and Cuban-backed pe ment in Luanda)

interestingly, the Chinese have not be to charge that a Soviet hand is behind in cursion into southern Zaire. The official's China News Agency in Peking described March 20 as "a premeditated and planeds tensify their inflitration and expansion in !

President Mobuta flew to Kolwed in Ship March 19 tu prove that that key tevn he at fallen to the invoders, as bad been reported lle announced his nwn troops - when might and communications problems are gest gives Zaire's size - had reoccupied a place called it sajl. (Other places close to the botter, & eluding Disonge, Dilolo, and Kapanga, well parently still in the invader's hands.) Get Mubitu hirried back to Kinshasa becase L trouble in the neighboring Congo Repair where President Marien Ngouabe was seed naled in Himzzaville March 10.

Shaba is the richest of oil Zaire's province owlands [in the biack township of Sowelo nenr and the home of the country's great coper ! dustry, supplying 40 percent of the lots a tionol income. It was this provincial well which lempled Moise Tshombe, backed to white and parlicularly Belgian interests we: to set up an independent Katanga over 1 2 cade und a half ngo.

buying used O buying used Office from estates and post parties. We confidence and office fairly of being fairly seems.

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Former Secretary of State Henry A. Ktssinger and Sen. IIubert H. Humprey (D) of Minnesote ere being considered as the U.S. members of the 10-man group - five from the industrial countries, five from the less-developed nations.

has accepted appointment as chairmen of the commission.

Plans for a dream: no world poverty by year 2000

Technically, it is considered possible to aboltsh the most grim kind of poverty now suffered by bundreds of millions of people in poor countries. Research by Mr. Grant's council indicataa that it would require relatively modest economics

The industrial countries, for instance, would have to step up their low- or no-interest foreign aid to 0.5 percent of total nationel output.

Washington experts say the Carter edministration is likely to be much more sympathetic to the plight of the lhird-world notions than the Ford administration.

The new administration, for instance, now is willing to discuss with the Ihird-world countries the question of stabilization of individual commodity prices end the possibility of later "pooling" the funds set sside for each commodity, so that one might borrow from the other.

llowever, the Carter team has yet lu draff and overall polley toward the third world.

tn a report released recently the Oversess Development Council suggested that the edministration has two options:

United States

· It could essentially carry forward the existing policias, though with more energy and feeling for the third world.

• Or, it could "reengalze the end of one ere" and leuoch a series of major new initiatives "to make the world substenttslly better."

The council, a nonprofit research and public eduction body in Washington, would clearly prefer the more grandicae scheme. It is perheps noteworthy that the author of the report, Roger D. Hansen, is temporarily working in the White House.

Two weeks ago, key officials of the major industrial countries met in Weshington to prepare for the economic summit May 7 and 8 in London. Already, foreign participants noted, the United States has shown a determination to be more forthcoming in the North-South dialogue.

That dialogue is currently under way in Genevo at a meeting of the United Nation's Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the quastlon of a fund or funds for stabilizing commodity prices.

It will continue when the Conference on International Economic Conperation resumes in Paris toward the end of May.



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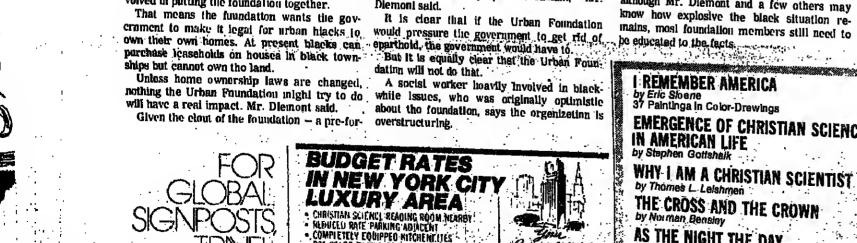
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Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

in previous articles, the existence of rural

poverty in northern New England has been docu-

mented - from children deprived of basic nu-

trilion to old people suffering through the rig-

ors of severe winter weather with inadequate

tt has also been shown that, while a oumber

of public and private agencles and programs

are in place to aid the poor, their performance

tiere are suggestions, gathered from both

high and low-level sources in private and pub-

tic welfare, as to how existing progroins can

• A critical need is for more anti-poverty

the punr and belp prevent them from "falting

The Aroestock County Action Program

limits forced ACAP to limit the mileage of the

be improved - along with some new ideas:

housing and tack of heat.

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About that 136-gallon loaf of bread on your table . . .

By Brad Knickerbucker Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monltnr

San Francisco That inaf of bread on your breakfast toble there. Any Idea how much water it tonk to translate large-scale farm water needs into transform it from plowed field to toast? How about the bowl of oranges, or your eotton pa-

Whatever you guessed, It's probably not enough. The bread took 13st gallons, the nranges 47 galions per pound, and your pajamas secount for 900 gallons - not counting another 1,000 gallons or so to process the cotton tini fibers into clutta.

As drought lingers in much of the West and Midwest, engineers and scientists say that forming and ranching consumes 85 percent of oli water used in a heavily agricultural state like California, But they usually tall: in dimensions that make your eyes glaze over: "arrefeel," "parts-per-milliote," loudreds of thousands of gallons,

But ot o time when some communities have rationed home water use, those terms reduced to the consumer or single-family level, are easier to comprehend. A new study shows the almost astronomical quantities of water needed to produce food and fiber,

Costly new equipment

For farmers, drastie cutbacks in water aupplies may mean switching to sprinkler systems and "drlp irrigation" every few hours instead of flooding once e week. But new systems cost up to \$8,000 and take time to Install. For now, many farmars are either switching to less water-intensive crops or (in the ease of fruit trees) simply forgetting about the harvest and concentrating on saving the trees.

For most people, the high amount of water required to produce a simple breakfast mey lead to higher prices and maybe fewar oranges. Or it could mean consarving water by finally starting that diat or making do with last

Crop specialists with the Kern County Coop-

(supported by the University of California and the U.S. Department of Agriculture under a land-grant college agreement) recently sat down with scratch pads and slide rules to something readdy understandable.

They knew from agricultural records how much irrigation the average acre of a particlar eron needed and what could be expected as a harvest. From there, it was a simple matter to senle the figures down from acre to tubtetop.

Computing the gallons

An acre-foot of water (4,840 squore yards, 12 Inches deep) is 326,000 gallons, or about what a five-member family uses to wash, cook, flush, and sprintle its lawn in a year. Normalty, it takes more than two acre-feet to produce the average 6,000-pound yield of wheat per acre. That translates to 136 gallons per one-pound loaf of bread.

tine acry-foot eignis 14,000 points of potatoes (23 gollnns a pound), 2,000 pounds of tomatoes (125 gallons per pound), or 7,000 pounds of oranges (47 gallons per pound.)

The average aere of colton yields 1,100 pounds of lint, but needs thrae aere-feet of water to do it. Since one man's shiri takes a halfpound of cotton lint, that means 447 gallons of water per shirt, the scientists figure

It even takes 233 gallons of water to produce one quart of milk. That includes irrigation for silage and alfalfa, lots of hosing-down to keep barns sanitary, and the cow's own thirsl. It is worth keeping that in mind when someone asks you to drink fruit juice and mlik instaad of ws-

Even farmers somatimes shake their heads et the smount of water they need.

"I didn't realize il took that much water," said Ed Souder of the Council of California Growers, the organization which saked the Bakersfiald team to do tha study. "I don't think the average person has any idea of tha water it takes to produce the food ha eats or the clothes on his back."



Gallons of water 136 gals. Loaf of bread 900 gals. Cotton pajamas 223 gals. **Ouart of milk** 1 lb. of tomatoes 125 gals. 47 gals. 1 lb. of oranges

1 lb. of potatoes

Instant voting gains support

By Peter C. Stuart Staff correspondent of The Christian Scienca Monitor

Washington The American voting system may be about to undergo lts most sweeping changes since woman suffrage 56 yaars ago.

The next time an American votes for congressman or president, ha might registar just minutes before casting his ballot; finance tha congressional race from his tax money; and elect the president directly instead of through the Electoral College.



New plan could boost voter turnout

All these innovations — each one capable of triggering a fundamental political repercussion of its own - could become law by the 1978 congressional election or tha 1980 presidential election, owing to a succession of changas in the White House, Congress, and public opinion.

Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, announcing support for the alectoral proposals March 22 by the two-month-old Carter administration, described them as continuing "tha momantum toward a sociaty in which all citizens parttelpate as freely, sa fully, and as equally as possible in our democracy."

The "momentum" of the individual proposals, however, varias. For instance:

• Election Day voter registration. This innovation, togather with public financing of congressional campaigns, enjoys probably tha strongest resurgence of interest.

Allowing voters in faderal elactions to register right at the polls on Election Day (with proof of tdentity and residence); instead of weeks in advance, is a milder substitute for tha plan to allow mass registration by postcard, which perished without a vota last year in the Senate under the threat of a veto by then-President Ford.

The new proposat boasts the sponsorship of the chairmen of the committees in both houses of Congress which will process the legislation, Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) of Nevada and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) of New Jersey - normally a legislative ticket to aarly and

speedy approval. Senator Cannoo says the plan could boost the nation's votar turnout - which has fallen steadily in the past five presidential elections, from 62.6 percent in 1960 to 53.3 percent in 1975 — by 10 percent. Four states now using the system (Minnesota, North Dakola, Wisconsin, and Meine) ranked in the top five voter turnouts

Public linancing of congressional cam-

paigns. The nearly solid wall of opposition in the Whita House and Congress which doomed this proposal for the past two years has been transformed into e bandwagon of support.

23 gals.

A proponant (Mr. Carter) has replaced an opponent (Mr. Ford) sa Presidant. Tha leaders of both houses of Congress (House Speaker Thomas P. O'Naill Jr. of Massachusetts and Senate majority leadar Robert C, Byrd of West Virginia) in recent weeks bave abondoned their previous opposition. And the chairmanship of the House committee handling the logislation has switched from an arch foa (former Rep. Wayne L. Hays [D] of Ohio) to an enthustastic backer (Mr. Thompson).

The concept of axtending presidential-style public funding, through a voluntary income tax checkoff, to congressional races now underwrilten by private contributors commands support from most congressmen (in a poli by the public-interest lobby Common Cause) and a sharply rising proportion of the American public (67 percent in a Galiup poll).

 Direct popular alection of the president. Despite the new interest inspired by the near-miss last year of an Electoral College crisis (a switch of 9,245 votes in two states might have nullified Mr. Carter's 1.7 million. popular vote victory with an electoral vote defaat), this proposal faces a longar and more

barriar-strewn political road. A constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College requires approval by twothirds of both houses of Congress and threefourths of the states. But proponents claim ilnow commands enough support lo break the sort of Sonate Hilbrister that killed it in 1970. and to clear the House again as it did to 1969. The plan is endorsed by more than 80 percent of Americans in a recent Gallup poli.

The fourth element in the Carter electoral package is liberalization of the Hatoh Act to broaden federal civil servants' political rights, a proposal that fattered in the last Congress.

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and Welfare (HEW) is making a start in this man, New England regionnt director for HEW direction by conducting a study of the disdetermine the difference in appropriations between rural and urban arens, says Barry Morrisroe, director of the office of rural devetopment of HEW.

to getting people off welfare. The North Country l'ouned of Fronconla, N.H., is a nonprofit organization devoted to bolstering the job picture of the northern sector of the state. Tonpriority economic development programs include building industrial parks in five "growth centers," amid the seattered population of obout 66,000 people.

· Patrick Chont, director of research for U.S. Economic Development Administration, agency "outreach workers" to regularly visit says revitalization of old mill towns is the most destrable way to help northern New England-

. Those who work with the poor in northern (ACAP) in Maine has six such workers; it New England feel strongly that hopes should needs 20 to do the job, says ACAP excentive not be raised only to be dashed - that if programs are initiated, they should be funded and director Norman Fournier. Recently, budget followed though.

Congress passed the Rural Development Act • It is generally agreed that an overall study of 1972 to encourage and speed up economic is needed on the extent of rural poverty in growth in the rural areas, but results from II northern New England and whal is being done ore hard to find. not only by the CAP agencies, but by others - • in a number of cases, it was found that

Aroostook Indians. This kind of overview other groups trying to help the poor impeded would lead toward eliminaling gapting holes in progress. · "Rarriers to the delivery of human ser-The U.S. Department of Health, Education, vices must be overcome," says Mary New-

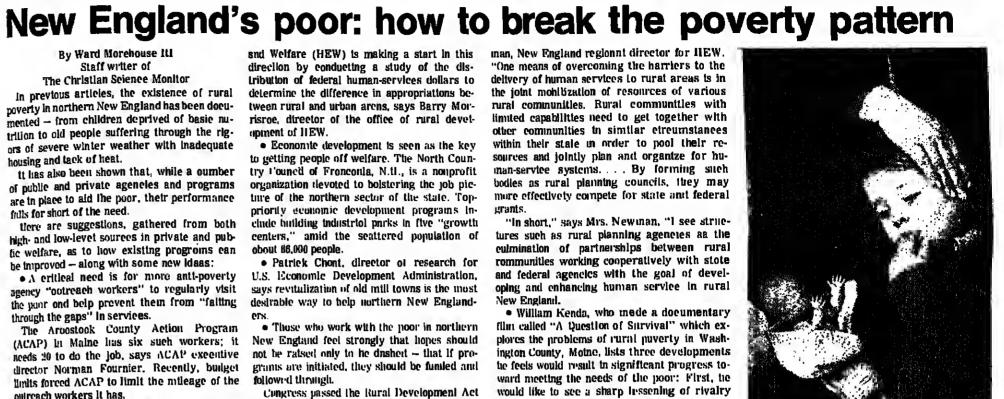
from the Salvation Army to the Association of friction between antipoverty ogencies and

"One means of overcoming the harriers to the tribution of federal human-services dollars to delivery of human services to rurat areas is in the joint mobilization of resources of various rural communities. Rural communities with limited capabilities need to get together with other communities in similar circumstances within their stale in order to nool their resources and jointly plan and organize for human-service systems. . . . By forming such bodies as rural planning councils, they may more effectively compete for state and federal

> "In short," says Mrs. Newman, "I see structures such as rural planning agencies as the culmination of partnerships between rural rommunitles working cooperatively with stote and federal agencies with the goal of developing and enhancing human service in rural New England.

> · William Kenda, who mede a documentary film called "A Question of Survival" which explores the problems of rural puverty in Washngton County, Moine, lists three developments tie feels would result in significant progress toward meeting the needs of the poor: First, he would like to see a sharp lessening of rivalry between grnups seeking to help the pour. Second, he feels that if each antipoverty agency would concentrate on a single, positive program over a long period of time there would be greater chance of success. Third, he would like to see local people became more conscious of the way big companies may he exploiting them by paying tow wages.

Last of three articles.



y Peler Mein, siafi pholographer 'Winnia' is on waifara

Youngster with her doll is a member of a targe family in Maine that is on welfnre. There aro programs aimed at breaking the poverty pattern, so that tots like Winnle will oot wind up

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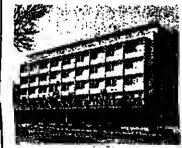






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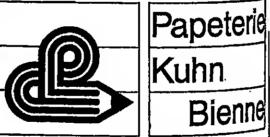
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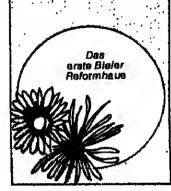


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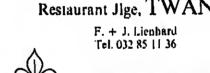
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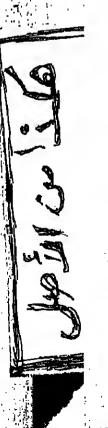
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*U.S., Soviets eye Horn of Africa

The Ethiopian (and thus the Soviet) blueprint envisages a regional grouping embracing Ethiopia - including Eritrea - the Torritory of Afars and Issas, Somalia, and South Yeinen. The glue in this grouping would be Marxist ideology and a common dependence on the So-

For drafters of the Arab blueprini, the main problem is to wean the Somalis and the Yemenis (particularly South Yemen) from their dependence on Soviet patronage. For drafters of the Ethiopian/Soviet blueprint, the main problem is to heal the centuries-old, even ataviatic hostility betweeo Somalis and Ethiopiana.

Each side in the wider struggte has had a missionary of its own on the troll in recent days. For the Ethiopians and Soviels it is Cuban President Fidel Castro. In the course of his current African journey he has already vislted South Yemeo, Soinalia, and Ethiopia. For the Arabs It is Sudanese President Nimelry who has visited North and South Yemen and Somalia

General Numeiry was in the North Yemen capital of Taiz March 22 for a mini-summit which the tresidents of North and South Yemen and of Somalia were scheduled to attend. But the Somall President, Slad Barre, did not turn up and aent a messaga of apology. This presumably was a setback for General Nimeiry, but the Sudanese President came to Taiz directly from a meeting with Gen. Slad Barre in the Somali capital - and with a joint communique in his pocket professing identity of views on the Red Sea'a future and on Ethiopia and Eritrea

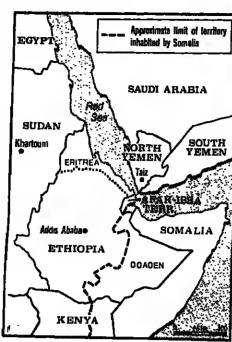
It is in fact the threatened diaintegration of Ethiopia as an empire since the deposing of the late Emperor Halle Selassie that has precipitated the present crisis. As long as Ethiopia was a stable unit. It was the U.S.'s chosen friend at the southern entrance to the Red Sea and a major recipient of American aid. That inevitably ied to the Somalis - long-time foes of the Ethiopians - turning away from the U.S. and developing a close relationship with the Soviet Union.

Now things have changed radically in Ethlopia. The country threatens to fall apart. The province of Eritrea is closer than ever to breaking away after a long guerrilla war. And ther in a Greater Somalia over which he would Somalia wants to "liberate" the Somali-popu-

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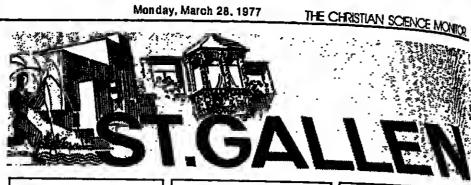
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lated province of Ogaden, as well as the French Territory of Afars and Issas when it becomes independent on June 27. In the Ethioplan capital, power has paased into the hands of the Marxist Coionel Mengistu who walcomes the patronage of both the U.S.S.R. and Cuba.

That would be fine for the Soviets - if they did not see an almost inevitable colliaion between Ethiopians and Somalis a ahort way farther down the road. Thua Moacow'a efforts seem directed to finding a way to avoid having lo make a choice between Ethiopiana and Somalis and to keep both in the Soviet camp. Hence the blueprint for a federation or regional grouping being touted (in behalf of the Soviets and Colonel Mengistu) by Cuban President Castro.

The West's counter trelle ia to encourage the moderate Arabs to exploit the long-standing Somali-Ethiopian rivalry by offering Somali President Barre tha prospect of hia (rathar than Ethiopian) leadership in the Horn of Africa. Simultaneously, there would be hope of all Somalis being united within a common fron-



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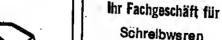
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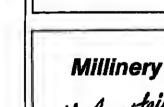
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Tachnische Artikel

TOILET ARTICLES



It is the first such agreement between par-

ties since the days of wartime coalition be-

ties since the days of warting countries - posais to enlarge Northern Ireland's 12 seets

the Conservatives, the Labourites, and the Lib- the House of Commons. There is gent

present an alternative Conservative plan to could be, as Mr. Callaghan put it, that "for the

deal with Britain's pressing economic prob- furst time in a generation" Britain would beg

lams - a point immediately noted by Mr. Cal- the possibility of "steady sustainable economic

The hostility is probably too old and too Tanzania. Moscow has never liked being

deeply built into ancient habits to be soluble in China active in Africa. A subsidiary similar

Marxism. But it could take Ethiopia out of the Soviet operation may well be the attention

The combined Cuban-Soviet offensive in Af-

rica poses for President Carter hie first major to test Mr. Carter. Perhaps also they want?

challenge in the great game of world power to jostle him a little just as his Secretary

politice. Until last week Moscow had been rela-

complicated game with many elements. It in-

volves every part of Africa. It involves the The Soviets are masters of the art of organi-

relationship of tha two superpowers with both ing diversions, of applying painful pressure of

the black and the Muelim communities. It is the other side of the world, of managing the

being waged with the weapons of rhetoric in sudden and unexpected event which tends to

Angola (and perheps in Zaire), and with the re-

sources of money and diplomatic eajolery of the past few days should remind Mr. Carter

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the United States, with the weapone of war in disturb the sense of balance.

American orbit and into the Soviet. That might elimination of a Chinese factor in Africa

From page 1

*Security first

Mr. Steel made It clear he hoped the ex-

periment would succeed. "I hope that people

will get to like the taste of cooperation," he

said. Both parties would remain completely in-

dependent of each other, and the purpose of

helr cooperation was not ideological but for

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher opened

the debute with an angry, high-pitched speech

attacking the Labourites as a "broken-backed

government" and the Prime Minister himself

for "ereeping cravenly around - a Jim of all

parties and master of mme." She was furiously

heckled by the Labourites, as Mr. Calloghan in

his turn was by the Conservatives. She did not

result in forcing Somalia to withdraw itself

Now the Soviets are on the move. It is a

*Russian bear tracks in Africa

"national ecupointe recivery."

From page 1

from the Soviet orbit.

ively quiescent.

wage It.

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Jaden Freilag

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agreement that Northern Ireland is under

represented at Westminster, but his remail

at this time were n clear invitation to the

Left-wing Labourites, although they

they would vote for the government blard;

were clearly not overjoyed by the agreen

and intend to make certain that the Liber

will not bave velo power over the actions

For the Liberals, also, the agreement reg-

sents a danger. If it does not work, they will

largely blamed, and if it does Labour (g.

gain more out of it than the Liberals do into

Both parties will have to work hard to slim.

nate inistrust in their ranks, but the repart

The essential fact is that Africa now see

cockpit of the nations. The action is the

Everyone argues over whether there at

for the reopening of SALT II talks.

the government.

next general election.

Ulster Unionists to vote with the government

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

New York

From page 1

*Sloshing through Spring

by what the Soviets call "deml-eeason" coats, trama aplash through weter in ruts along the lighter garments worn in spring and eutumo. If raile. Cars spray hapless pedestrians with mud one inquires, one is told that heavy long under- and water. Women woar high boots egainst the wear (some older Russiana wear two or three wet, but men prefer leather shoes with thick, layers) has been packed away until next win- platform-type eoles that are good against all ter. Some daring men even wear light rain- but the deepest puddlen. coats - but with heavy linings inside.

On Moscow's main ring road, squads of woman wearing yellow jackets (so traffic will see them) hack away at ice in gutters with long-bandled choppers or sweep loose ice away with equally long-handled twig brooms.

Red machines trundle along gutters, loosening ice, scooping it up with busy mechanical hands and propelling it up a convayor belt behind the driver. Tha ice then falls into the back of green trucks reversing slowly along at tha

Many a thick winter coat has been replaced
The wheels of the city'e red end yellow

"No one wears galoshes [rubbere] any more," said ona Muscovite, displaying his own eturdy soles. "This way you don't have to change whon you come in."

Now it is light between 7:00 and 7:30 a.m., a full hour earlier than in midwinter. It atsys light until about 7 p.m., a full two hours longer

Once again spring returns. The leaves will come, the ponds will thaw. And Museovitae hope that the rain that soaked them last eummor will go somowhere elsa this yoar.



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when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor .

wherever the Soviets and Cubans choose to that he is playing in the big league now - E that he had better pay serupulous attention Thare is also a challenge for the Chinese in every last bit ond piece of action going dis the new Cuban-Soviet offensive. They have had over the world. The honeymoon is over is an active diplomacy in Africa, particularly in cow plays these games for serious stakes. LANGENTHAL

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eates, adopt laws to protect Tel. 231423

nonsmokers' rights. For example: Utah regulations prohibiting emoking in public areas,

No smoking

idea catches

By Ward Merehouse III

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Good food, an attractive at-

mosphere, and fresh (not

smoke-filled) air - thie is

what more and more Amar-

lcans are enjoying in restau-

rants as a growing number of

statea and local communities,

prodded by antismoking advo-

including rostaurante, beeame effectivo Sept. 14, 1976. . In the foce of strong opposition from restaurant associations, the Board of Health of Rockland County, New York (just north of New York City), reecntly adopted

a new law prohibiting smoking in about 500 restaurants. New York City health dopartment officials are eager to broaden the city's nosmoking statutes to include restaurants. But action on this is not expected until the ctty starts to bail itself out of

Its corrent fiscal woes. • The Minnesota Clean Air Act, autopted in June, 1975, is the strongest of the nation's no-smoking laws. It prohibits smoking, except in designated areas, in "any enclosed Indoor area used by the general putdic or serving as a place of work, including . . . restaurants, retail stores, of-

fices. . . . ' In 1976, 15 states anacted 23 bills into law dealing with smoking and lobaceo produeta. In the eategory of putting limitations on smoking in sporte arenas, stores, and elevators, among othor places, 28 statos introduced legislation last yoar, up sub-

etantially from 1975. gut beraten bei But, many of the ne-smok-Teppich ing laws are not being well enforced due to budget and manpower problams.

The Utah state assembly, which has just wound up its legislative session, rejected a bill to tack a penny tax on each pack of eigarettes. The revenua would have been used for anforcement of the state'a no-smoking laws.

Minnesota'a tough no-smoking law is violated constantly, aven according to restaurant spokesmen,

"It would be disastrous if they tried to enforce it," says the Minnasota Restaurant Association. Mr. Rohr eays the Association does not plan to fight tha law in the couris unlass enforcement becomes Fam, W. Reber-Dubacher strictar." Wa're letting it [tha law] sit right now," ha said. "Basically, il'e an unenforceable law."

A National Restaurant Association (NRA) survey of restaurants in Minesota made after that state's law took effact showed 55 percent of the restaurants aurvoyed opposed tha new law, 8 percent liked it, and the remaining ones did not care one way

or the other.
The NRA is flatly opposed to laws which restrict smoking because the association says the laws restrict free enterprise.





Libye, iraq, end a few other countries tuel the tlemes of terrorism by aupplying senctueries, funds, treining grounds, end weapone. Todey, in the second of two articles reseerched in Europe end the United Stetee, e Monitor correspondent probee the role pleyed by thesa countries.

By David Aneble

Stalf correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

• A few miles along the coast from Libyo'a capitai, Tripoll, a modest "hotel" looka out over the blue Mediterronean. It nnd other Libyan villas like it have seen a curloua

variety of nonpaying "guests."
Arch-terrorist Ilieh Ramírez Sánchoz, better known as Carlos Martínez or just plain "Carlos," has stretched out there luxuriously with his Palestinion Iriends. He probably is there right now. The live membors of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) who attacked the American Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1975 later did their jerky calisthenics on one of the villa's roofs - together with live JRA colleagues they had forced the Japanese Government

West German anarchist Hans Joachim Klein, after treatment in a Libyan hospital for wounds received in December, 1975, during tha Carlos-led kidnapping of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers from Vienoa, convalcaced along the same aunny coastline. Wilfried Bose, another of Carlos's associates, knew it well before he was killed by Israell commandos rescuing hostages he had helped hijack to Uganda.

• The Abit All lyad training camp spreads over several square miles of central Iraq. Equipped with its own small arms factory, the camp is filled with Palestinians and oth ers puffing and panting through various stages of guerrilla and terrorist training under the expert guldance of al-Fatah defector Abu Nidal.

During the past six months terrorists have fanned out from there to attack targets in more moderate Arab atates such as Jordan and Syria. They call their Iraql-backed group "Black June" - in memory of Syria's massive thrust into Lebanon during that month last year.

Libya, Iraq, and a handfui of other radical states fuel the flames of terrorism. They are the sanctuaries and supply bases, the training grounds and arsenals, the bankers and morala boosters of the terrorist cause. Without them the task of transnational terrorisis such as Carlos would be far more difficult and dangerous.

Soviets in background

But by far the largest of the world's "subversive censays Brian Crosler, director of the London-based In stituta for the Study of Conflict, is the Soviet Unioo. Tha Russians, however, prefer to keep wall in the background, They have no desira to have their carefully cultivated image of respectationsy tarmished by an association with terrorism. They are well aware, too. that they have a huge potential problem of their own with dissident untionalists.

in Mr. Crosiar'a analysis, outlined before the now-dafunel Sonate subcommittee on international security, there are two streams of Soviet subversion.

The first is through the training and indoctrination of orthodox Communists from around the world. They are processed, says Mr. Crosler, through the Lonin Institute in Moscow, where they are given, among other things, courses in guerrilla warfare, sabotage, explosives, and sharp-

The second stream draws on national liberationists from the developing world. These are processed through the Pa-



Photos by Sven Simon, AP, and UPI

The teces behind the heedlines

Alded and abetted by a few nationa, a small nelwork of acharenta of various causas circle the globe attempting to attract attention or coarce action through violence.

Among them (counterclockwise from lait): Hans Jot & chim Kiein, membara of the Baadar-Meinhof gang, Ak gi Nidal, Iha lata Ulrika Mainhol, and Carloa Mariinsz.

ety of straightforward academic studies. But the tall monolith of a building is also the recruiting ground for potential guerrilias and terrorists who ore extracted and trained in Tashkent and other parts of the Soviet Union. For Instance, In 1975 Dutch police orrested lour armed Syrians shortly before they could attempt to carry out their

trice Lumimbe Friendidg University in Moscow, where

students from around the globe are enrolled in a wide vari-

plan to kidnap Russian Jews oboard a train traveling from Moscow through the Netherlands. Under questioning the four, thought to have been Lumumba University students, admitted they had been trained in weoponry, explosives, and propaganda at a small town neor Moscow.

Carlos himself, son of a wealthy, life-long Venezuelan Communist, attended Patrice Lumumbs. His later expulsion from the university in 1970 is assumed by many Western officials to have been merely a cover for his subsequent activities. Carlos's background and the conscribe or the Soviet Secret service, the KGB, with terrorism are detailed in a new book by Colin Smith entitled "Carlos, Portrait of a Terrorist" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston)

Eest German cemp

As a rula of thumb, Waatarn security services assume that the RGB works through and controls the secret secvices of most of its East European allies.

It is inconceivable, for instance, that the KGB would know nothing of Bulgaria's role in training guarrillas and terrorists of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, not to mention the dispatching of arms to them across the Black Sea. The East Germans run a sabotage training camp near Finsterwalde and are reported to have aided West German anarchists and other terrorists with funds and documents.

Again, it is difficult to believe that the KGB was unaware of the arms deal between the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), an American arms dealer, and the big Ozech manufacturer Omnipol. This was uncovered in 1971 when four tons of weapons were seized by the Dutch police at Schipol Airport.

It is equally nard to believe that the Czechs, and name us KGB, were altogether ignorant of the plans of the two Palestinians who in 1973 boarded a train in Czechoslovakii. kidnapped Russian Jewish émigrés oboard on strival in Austria, and thereby succeeded in foreing the Austrian Government to close the emigration center for Russian Jews at Schonau Castle.

The KGB also is considered in the West to have been in cumplete conirol of Cuba's sucret service, the Direction General de inteligencia or DGi, since the lata 1980s. After Carlos narrowly and violently escaped arrest by French security agents in 1975, killing two of them and an informer, the French promptly expelled three Cuban diplemais. The three were occused of being members of the Car ban DGI. Top French officials dropped heavy hinis about the well-known KGB-DGI connection

Meanwhile, the number of redical countries ready to his their own images by opening their doors to international terrorists has been declining. Algeria, for example, but

Redicel netions.

Left in the terrorist business are a hard core in the Among these and of which have close des with Among them: North Korea, Cuba, Iraq, Somalia, Sonta Ye men, and Libya. (Following Egyptian President Anyar Sadat'a ouster of his country's Soviet advisers, Libys's and of his west to the same of his west to the his west to the same of his west to the same of his west to the his west to th of his way to woo the Russians in splie of his personal apir communism. Libya has become a huge arsenal of Soviet weaponry, from tanks and missiles to jet fighters and even warships.)

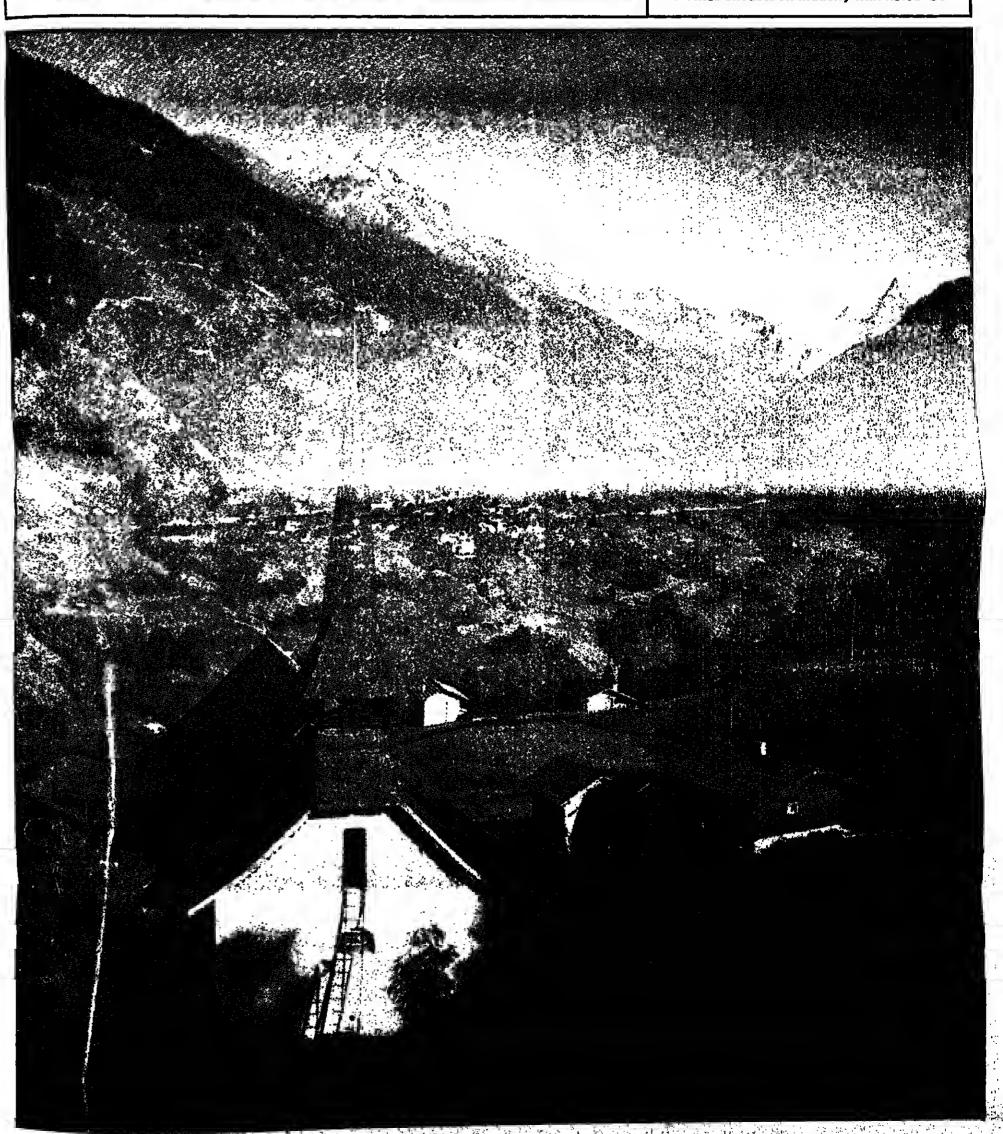
North Korea has long been a meeting place and training center for thousands of guerrillas, liberationists, and terror ists from Japan, the Middle East, and Europe. Some of diplomats overseas, besides engaging in narcotics smust gling (for which they have been expelled from Scandinava and elsewhere), are thought to have helped coordinate in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWISS

Monday, March 28, 1977

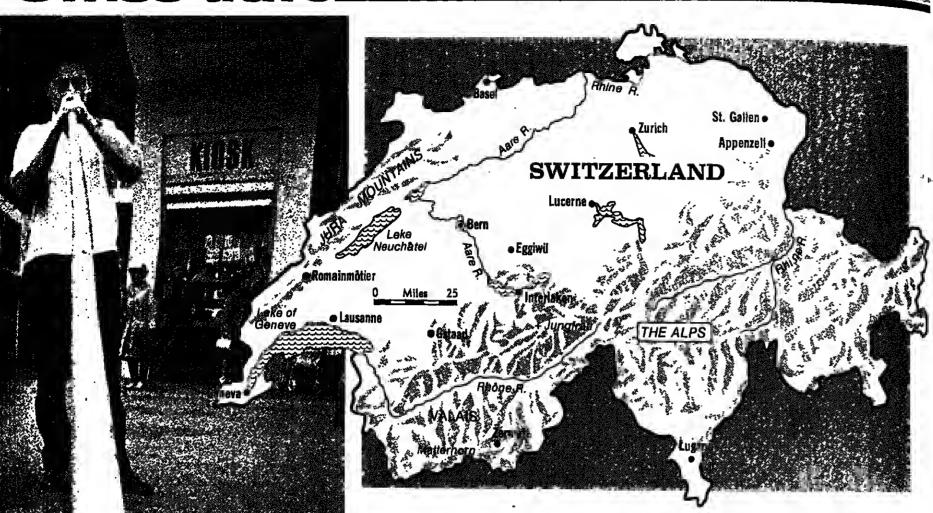
INSIDE

- * Switzerland: ae febulous ee ever
- * Meet man who mekea alphorns
- * How you cen atay in a Swiaa chalet B8



A 24-page pullout section

* Swiss chease: en industry with holes B9



Switzerland revisited: as fresh as an edelweiss

'Some may deplore ... going to Switzerland as escapist. But ... in today's world, who of us cannot benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a fierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale?'

By Joseph G. Harrison Special to The Christian Science Monitor

André Siegfried, the French historian and social-philosopher, nace wrote a book enlitled "Nations Have Souls" in which he sought to pin down national characteristics. Since he had room only for the larger European nations, Switzerland was not included. But had it been, what might Sleglried have sald of this extraurdinarily successful and pleasant little land?

Could he have explained why Switzerland is universally well regarded, why it stands for unalloyed beauty and exceptional peace even among those who have never seen it, and why it exercises a magnetic attraclion, drawing back again ond again lhose fortunate enough to have spent time there?

Is all this traceable, in major part, to the individual enormities as the high-rise apartmer, that, in a money but inelded contributions of its thrae main racial. atrains? Cartainly, the most easily and widely recognized Swiss characteristics closely parallel the world's popular conceptions of the French, German, and Italian peoples. Fully as much as France Itself, Switzerland is detarmined to enjoy life.

Moreover its German efficiency probably makes it the best-run country, both physically and politically, in the world today, Finally, there is that sense of continuity, of deep-rootedness, of adherence to what has been tried and proven good, so noteworthy among Hallans.

Comparison of views

By R. Norman Matheny, stall photograph

Alphorn player serenades shoppers

eral occasions. But now, enjoying the benefits of relirement, I wanted to go back and make a comparison with my first view of that country. Was if really as beautiful

ns I remembered from youthful enthuslasm? Was R sill ns cleun? Were thuse Inbulous Swiss trains still fabr lous? Did the Mutterhorn seem as t gh, Lake Genera as blue, und did cheese londue still tax e as good? In short In a world where su much else has deteriorated so badly, had the Swiss also succumber?

Yes - in one respect. Like the rest of the world, Switzerland's cities are now overrun with traffic, all moving at a terrifying speed. Even here, he acryousness and pointless hurry which the autom : ille has folsted on mankind has taken over.

But this uside, it is remarkable now little - in either feeling or lonk - Switzerland has changed in the asi hall-century.

uf civic drowsiness, was built on the shores of lake Ge neva near the lovely little Castle of Chillon- Pet and B haartened by the assurance that greater care is now being taken to avoid such lapses from, not only good table but from the such lapses from, not only good table but from the such lapses from the su tasle, but from good sonse in a country which depends so heavily upon its unspoiled vistas. And, unquesilonably Switzerland shows less architectural change than almost any other major country in Europe. What was pleased and gracious half a century ago is, in overwhelming measure ethic beautiful and sold in the sold. measure, still there to delight the eye and rest the spirit.

New molive for visit.

For loday, above and beyond the traditional reason Soma 45 years ago, I speni a year in Switzerland as a sollege student. As a journalist I have returned on say. college student. As a journalist I have returned on several occasions. But now, enjoying the benefits of retire. lema, the tensions, the disturbances of contemporary

*Switzerland as clean and attractive as it was in the thirties

Continued from preceding page

life not only seem less apparent but actually are so. On the streets of Swiss cities thousands of bicycles and motorcycles are left unlocked and are there when the owners return. A woman alone can walk down the street at night unmolested. When an atrline, a railroad, or a bus-line schedule says that departure is at such and such a tline, the schedule is nict to the minute. The national and cantonal governments daily rench important decisions, but they are made and implemented without riot or oudible howls of rage.

Soore may deplore such reusans for going to Switzerland as escapist. But John Milton showed wisdum when he recommended seeking "calm peace and quict." After all, in today's wurld, who of us canout benefit from being reminded that cleanliness, order, personal safety, and a lierce respect for the rights of others are still possible on a national scale? Who will not, in this time of enviranmental concern, be a better citizen at home through seeing how the Swiss bave managed to marry beauty and efficiency without sacrificing either?

Example for world

There is, Indeed, one turther vital example which Switzerland can set for a world, where cowhells? Indeed how can words paint an adesome foremost rations are engaged in desperate struggles to keep affoot fluancially. It is an example which old Ben Franklin would have applauded. It is plain, simple, downright hard

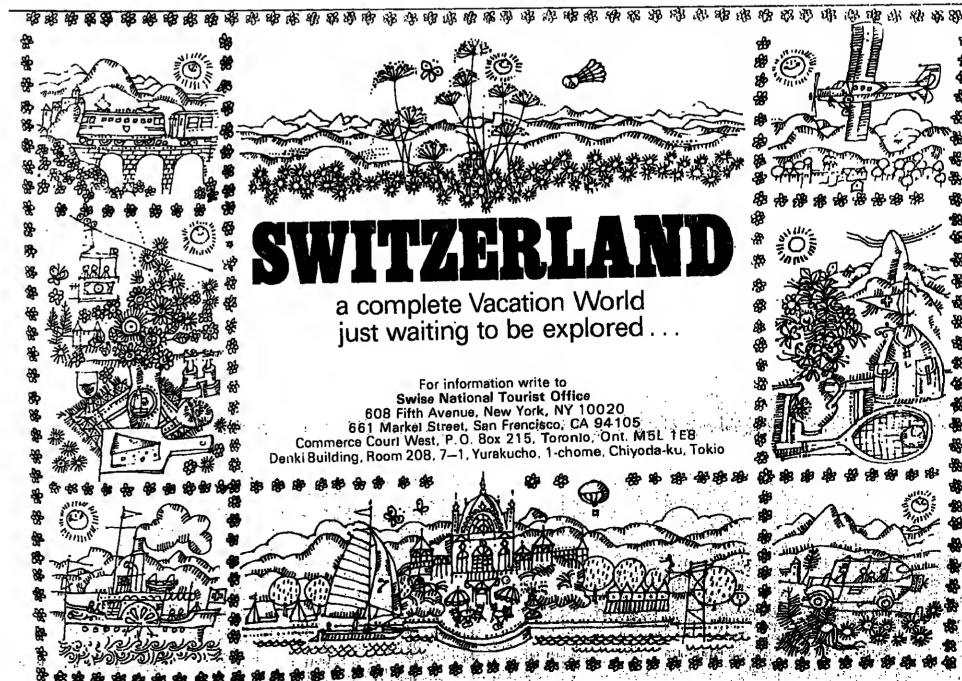
success Lit has the solidest currency in the world) to "luck," as If the Swiss somehow did not deserve their loriunate position. Nothing could be more unjust. The Swiss did not inherit their present enviable situation. They creoted

Every lach of the country is used carefully, thoughtfully, cfliciently, and with an eye to the future. Waterpower is the only national material resource, but it is harnessed superbly. Farmland is scarce in so mountainous a land, but what there is of it is tended with unending care. With so much of the landscape aninhobtable, many of the hubitable portions are, if not crowded, at least thoroughly populated. Yet along many handreds of miles of Swiss railway we saw only one junkyard. And in that the used cars, destined for scrop, were neatly aligned in rows and the grunnal between kept clear of

The difficulty with describing Switzerland's pranifold beauties and enjoyments is to know where to heght. How does one really describe a fond which looks exactly like its superb seenic postcards? What do you say of a country filled with blg and little Jungfraus, dotted with Lake Lazerus, whose forests in the fall almost rival New England's for color, and whose meadows actually linkle with the sound of thousands of quate meture of a land where conservatively speaking, of course) there must be at least a inches in diameter - set out on city streets. railway stations, wharves, and virtually every



Thun with ite lakeside houses guards entrance to the Bernese Oberland



Traveling light, or how I got by on one pantsuit

By Barbara Band Special to Tha Christian Science Monitor

One round-irlp, 22-day plane ticket to Zurich, one 21-day Euralipass, \$400 in traveler's checks, \$40 in foreign currency, one flight bag, one drawstring shoulder bag, and one handbag constituted my equipment for a glorious three weeks of traveling through Swilzerland.

To take advantage of the cheapest air rates, my reservation was made inade off-season 60 days in advance. In October, 1976, the price was \$367. (Prices vary from month to month. This April, for instance, the same ticket would cost \$387. Check with your travel agent.) Later I bought a Euralipass for \$180. (This summer, they'll cost \$210.) In Switzerland, the official Swiss timetable cost \$1.50, and \$28 was needed lo reach the top of the Jungfrau on one of the few rail lines nol included in the Euralipass. This oullay for transportation enabled me to travel olmost evory day on raila - plus an allnight ride acrosa northern Itnly.

In preparation for the trip, t was given three excellent detailed maps and a psperback copy of "Enjoy Europe by Train" by William J. Dunn, all purchased at a local bookstore. A small map of Europe, showing every railrood which accepts the Euralipass, was provided with the paas. In addition, I borrowed every book in the public library that aeemed appropriate. Each one offsred some oew bit of information, but "Enjoy Europe by Train" proved to be the most valuable source. I cul pages from the Dunn book and made notes on Illin paper from the olliars. These were oll carried in a sketch

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picturesque towns, inexpensive lodgings and restaurants, hints on local customs and on how American tourists ahould behave, how lo dress. how to pack, elc., were pul in the order I expected to use them.

As soon as my plane reaervation was made, I began to assemble every liem that might be needed - clothea in one section of the closet and smaller Items in Ihs flight bag. I borrowed a navy, light weight interlined nylon sil-porpose coal and bought a few things that were absolutely necessary, but almost everything else was found within my own four walls. Ctolling was ehosen that was washable and would resist spots and wrinkles, for only twice would I have access to a washing machine. All clothing was rolled very tightly to conserve space.

Two weeks before flight dale, evorylhing was packed as a test for space and durability. into my flight bag went one pair of black flats with rubber soles for dress and for tramping city strects. Then in went one summer pantsult, one navy dreas with jacket (it never had a single wrinkle), one pair of warm double-knil slacks, one sweater, two longsleeved blouses, one warm and one thin nightgown, stockings, socks, scarves, and jewelry. A rubber-lined pocket on the outside of the bag held all cosmetica, nail file, selssors, hairbrush, needle and thread. I bought some very small plastic containers in a dime store for three-weeks' worth of all creams and liquids.

On the other side of the bag was an open pocket which held a folding umbrella, mapa, sketch pad, and pencils. The smaller bag held one pair of waterproof deerskin shoes, two

eamers, film, and very small gifts for friends stopped when and where I pleased whom I would see along the woy.

days that I stayed in one place, so I could were out necessary since it was between of leave the larger bag in the hotel. It held maps, busy tourist seasons. In Switzerland it was no linetable, umbrella, awcater, lunch, camera, sible in find comfortable (not luxurious) room.

I left the ciolhing in the bag for a week, and when removed it proved to be well chosen. The few wrinkles all disappeored when the garments were hung up overnight. With everything ready I was able to do the final packing in a few minotes. It was very warm on flight day so I wore medium-weight knill slacks, the bread, builter, jelly and cheese and stelling short-sleeved blouse, cashmere cardigan (for lunch, I supplemented this with fresh traited) warmth on the plane), and soft shoes with fruit juices, but found milk hard to get at crepe soles that could be used for walking but which doubled for slippers. A heavy wool carner for \$3 to \$5. digan was filled neatly as a lining in my coat and carried over my arm. The coat doubled as bathrobe. This wardrobe enabled me to be of each coin and bill and o simple explanates: warm on a mountaintop, cool in the valleys, of their values in the specific foreign cools dry in the rain, resaonably well dressed for and in United States currency. church, threater, and opera, and very comfortable, whether riding all day in a train or walk-

followed it as my fancy moved me. The En- Zurieh airport. I gleaned information from pr radpass made it possible to get on and off a travel reading in regard to the shops at sign train at will - no lickels to boy and no destina- and station. A beautiful one selling only flets tion to be decided upon until the train was pulling into a station. If the appearance of a town velous candies provided me with all the gib where I had expected to slop was not agree- needed for relatives and friends at home. The able, I just went on until I found one that proved to be an ideal way to conserve not only aulled. Each morning I decided where I would space but money and lime.

books, can opener, jackknife, finshlight, small gn thui doy, started when I felt ready, at

It was never hard to find an inexpensive is I often used this bag as a survival kit for the tel quite near the station, and reservation without bath averaging \$12 a day.

Accommodations at that price were mut better in the small towns than in the cities pendability, houesty, and friendliness.

This rate always included all tips, laxes, and breakfast, and for me, lunen. I saved half at night it was usually easy to find a good ho de-

As for exchange rales of currency, the in pacs each contain a card showing photograph.

Bern due to lack of space. My plan called I started with a very general intinerary and delaying all purchases until returning 10.2

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Enchanting village of yellow **limestone**

By Kimmis Hendrick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Romainmotier, Switzerland It took our train about an hour to get to Romalamatier from Lausanne. The first we saw ni this charming vilinge was a church spire; and then, a splendid lime tree. It all looked limeless, as though all the centuries were present at once.

tion, but we decided Romainmotier deserved to be first seen from its footpaths. The very pleasant walk look a niere 20 minutes.

In summer and autumn, the Swiss, to say nothing of a considerable number of tourista, flock here for concerts. At any time of the year artista come to paint, and sculptors to lake advantage of the Jura limeatone of the re-Romainmotier describes Itself as a place of

prayer, as it was in 450 when the first monaatery in Switzerland was established here. In 1536 its church was taken over hy Protestanis, but these days it is considered ecumenical and people of many faiths come to contemplate or. like us, to enjoy its beautiful setting.

Built of vellowed limestone from the aurrounding mountains, the church could be described as "pinin." But its simplicity makes it impressive. A small community of women

There was a bus from the country Irain ata- keep it; a foundation maintains it and protects Swiss defeated Charles tha Bold, Dake of Bur-

The nave of the little church dates in part from the 10th century, the iisrthex from the Neidhart and Linote in 1972. These later additions blend harmoniously with their medieval

Romainmotler has two amall hotels, two ten-

easily reached by frequent train service. Oth- lains. ers are served by postal busea. We've found We walked here by the highway. We re-For instance, there's Murton on its lake. The brook.

gundy, here in 1476, and the town'a past la recalled by its fine ramparts.

Another place, located near St. Gallen, st-12th, the choir from the 14th, the frescoes from most in Austria, is Appenzell. This is also the 15th. But the big window was made in 1938 reached by eog railway. It's as pastoral as a hy artists Marcel Poncet and Casimir Rey- child's vision of "Heldi." When it's time to mond, and the fine pipe organs were butli by vote on local issues here the villagers still meet in the square and show their preferencea by raising their hands.

All these towns have their delights. But Romainmotier's claim on our memory is its tranrooms, and a camp site. We stopped in at one quillily. This was a power center once; its abhotel restaurant: We weren't asked what we bey controlled 30 villages and 50 flafs in anwonted - they just sarved a good roast beef. clent times. If its feeling of authority paralsts. Little Switzerland seama chock-full of char maybe this is because the aplendid sione of its mers like Romainmotier. Most of them are buildings aeems as aoild as the Jura Moun-

there are numerous day-long trips to be taken turned to the train station by a footpath that from big-city bases like Geneva, Zurich, Basel. starta beside the church. It follows a singing

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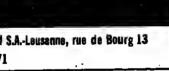
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Presents to take home

By mule into darkest Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sloa, Switzerland A team of 12 hardy mules has helped revive tourist interest in a long-lost vista of the Swiss

Thanks to the mules - and the ingenuity of a British travel organizer - visitors can now take a safari along the original pack trails of Valais in Matterhorn country.

A Lauaanne-hased tour operator, Welcomo Swiss Tours, offers the adventurous traveler n seven-day trek at 5,000 to 7,000 feet high above the Rhône Valley.

The caravana, led by Swiss guides, resume in May with 18 groups scheduled to roam from ona mountain valley to mother until October. Overnight stays are arranged at rustle lnns

in Alpine villages. At the oud of n day's safari, tourists sample a variety of Swiss apecialties including the local favorites, cheese fondue and

The mule snferi idea was conceived a few years ago by the sales menager of Welcome Swiss Tours, British-born Jitlian Barraud-Harrison. At the time, tourism in Valais had fallen

As Mra. Barraud-Harrison recalls, a group of concerned Valais planners aought her firm's advice, realizing that the old means of drawing tourists to the area no longer worked.

The Lausanne firm ldt upon the aafarl idea as the best way to present the rugged Alpine splendor and involve llio traveler in an active vacation.

"This la the Switzerland of everybody's dreams," Mrs. Barraud-Harrison insista. "Here you'll see the meadows carpeted with wild flowers, the hright blue sky set off against snow-eapped mount of peaks, larely forests, rushing streams, and mountain fauna."

The mountain tour covers 100 kllometers at an all-inclusive price of \$275 for the week. Previous horse-riding experience is unnecessary, and there's no upper age llinit. Children, however, must be at least 12, and all saferi members must be physically fit since the trek calls for 5 to 8 hours of walking or riding a day.

Further background can be provided on request: Write to Mrs. Barraud-Harrison at 7 Avenue Benjamin-Constant, 1003 Lausanne.



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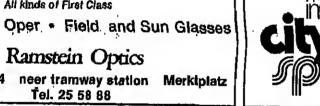
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Wall Street counselor leads Swiss mountain hikes

By Peter Tonge Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Zermatt, Switzerland When Fred Jacobson goes running through New York City's East Side each morning, his Ihoughts invariably wander over here - to the dramatically beautiful canton of Valais, home of the Matterhorn, Lyakamm, and dozens of other majestic alpine peaks.

The New York investment counselor runs a lot because he likes it (he is a moderately good marathon runner) but also to stay in shape for his principal avocation - scaling the eraggy peaks he loves so much. In fact, he has visited this part of Switzerland atmost every year since 1959 when, us a 20-year-old, he first climbed the mighty Matterhora.

More recently, his love of mountains - Swiss mountains in particular - tias led him to introduce others to "the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world," Each summer Mr. Jacobson conducts tourists to a series of 17-day biking trips to this region of the Swiss Alns.

In the process he introduces hikers to remote little villages and stream-filled valleys of

graze, and to the world of lofty peaks and erawling glaciers.

To the layman the climbing involved will be demanding, for some outings result in a milehigh change in aithtude. But they never involve genuine mountaineering. Though slopes may be steep and the terrain rough at times, no rope work ts ever needed.

Meek mountelneer

Mr. Jacobson, author of the book, "The Meek Mountaineer" (Liveright), is a skilled climber who acales many a rock face every year. But teachlag mountaineering is not the purposa an these lours, he saya: "I want to introduce the laymon to the hearty and the majesty of these

Obviously, though, these mountain litkes are stremons. To enjoy them to the full, the tourneeds to be in good physical condition. This does not mean that the would-be liker must go running every morning, says Mr. Jacobson, but "don't think because you garden each weekend you are ready for the trln."

Those who lend an active outdoor life (say,

the Valais; to athine pastures where the fa- playing tennis on a regular basis) are as premous bell-ringing brown cows of Switzerland pared as they need to he for the muuntain ldkes. Otherwise, says Mr. Jacobson, peopte can readily get into shape by going for walks every day several weeks ahead of the departure date. Increase the distance each day, he suggests, and "wolk up the few flights of stairs to your office each day, don't automatically ride the elevator."

One obvious benefit from these tours is that people tose excess weight. "They become leaner, harder, and somewhat more shapely," says Mr. Jacobson, "but that is unly a auperficial benefit." More significant, he feels, is that many "not only discover the mountains, they discover themselves too."

After a slow start, when Mr. Jacobson and Swissalr introduced the tours five years ago, demand stepped up to 43 persons last year, and current enrollment for this summer tops

Those who are attracted to the tours are active people with a love of the outdoors, says Jucobson. They come from all walks of life; from millionaire hankers to construction workers to teachers; some have been in their 60s, others in their teens.

require long hours of practice to hecome ressonably proficient, as is necessary with most snorts. You are, in fact, "an instant success," says Mr. Jacobson On the other hand there are pointers to

walking that Mr. Jacobson gives every group: Place your feet down fint on the ground when walking unhill; take sınali steps gotng up, lengthen the stride on the fint or going downhill but try to maintain the eadence. The body, says Mr. Jacobson, performs like

a motor. The idea is to find a comfortable crutsing speed that you can maintain for houra on end. Too many people, he says, start out too fast and cannol comfortably complete the hikes which range from 6 to 15 mllea a day.

"We always return to the comforts of a firstclass hotel each evening," says Mr. Jaeobson. And while some people choose to go hiking every other day, most "don't want to miss a

Each of the three trips this summer include eight nights at Zermatt and seven at Saus Fee. Land costs are \$655; air fores range from \$372 to \$637. Departure dates from New York this summer are July 1, July 22, and August 12,

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n bekannt Gropper Augwa





mentaler. "Help yourself," he tells his guests

It is 10:15 in the morning. But already six

hours of cheesemaking lies behind the stocky

Mr. Sirahm, and he is ready, he says for a

mid-morning snsek. He is also prepared to talk

Currently, he is a little concerned. The rosy

picture of former times has begun to fade. To

use a pet phrase in this cheese-oriented market

town, the holes are in the industry, not just the

The reason: With the Swiss franc as high as

it is on international money markets, the gen-

erally more costly Swiss cheese has become

almost too expensive to market, it no longer

readily holds its own against the other "Swiss-

type" hrands now being exported by such coun-

tries as Germany, Austria, Denmark, and Fig-

"We have no trouble selling a 20 percent

higher product," says Conrad A. Lamiolt, di-

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as he draws up a chair for himself.

about the Swiss cheese industry.

land, among others.

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over a leisurely breakfast in your Swiss spartment, you watch the morning sunlight descend from the blazing peaks to slowly flood the valley all around you. You've been here only two weeks, but you no longer think of yourself as a fourist. The ebb and flow of life in the Alpine village has caught you up

Most of the villagers recognize you now. They see you often taking a short out to the "lebensmittel" (grocery store) across the little neck of mesdow land that juts into the heart of town.

You feel as if you actually know several people: the woman grocer who helps you select a good cheese; the clerk in the "bahnhof" who taught you to read o raitway timetable and who rented you the bleyele. You find it all so much more relaxing, more enjoyable, more of a learning experience than the usual over-organized oversess vacation - the "if it's Tuesday it must be Belgium" type of trip.

A new way to vialt

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Experiences such as this are typical of visitors who in recent years have discovered a new way to see Europe from Incir home-away-from-home in Switzerland;

Renting a chalet or an apartment for a vacation in Europe is becoming ever more appealing to visitors from overseas principally because of the economic advantages but also because "it's the only way to get to know the people, to get a feel for their way of life," to quote any number of vacationers who have tried the approach.



Matterhorn morning: cows head for pasture

Moreover, Switzerland is perhaps the most popular of all countries with foreign visitors both because it is so central in Europe (41/4 hours by train to Paris, 3 hours to Munich, and not much longer to Vlenna) and because there isn't a poorly msintained apartment in all of Switzcriand.

Accommodations in countries such as Spsin and France tend to be high-rise apartments in heavily populated resort sreas. In confirst, the vacation apartments in Switzerland are spread ubout by postoral vilinges where the only high-rises are ng. ture's own and where Switzerland's abundant beauty is at its best. At the same time all these vilinges are well served by good transportation. Apartments usually comprise an entire floor of the proprietor's large chatet-type home, with, of course, private entrance, private hath, and kitchen.

A "Fael Sheet on Apartments" is available from any Swiss National Tourist Office 1608 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020 in the U.S. 1 or from Swissair.

It lists some six organizations specializing in spartment or chalet rentals in Switzerland, including two U.S.-based organizations: Rent Abroad Incorporated, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 19036, and Idyll Limited, P.O. Box 405, Media, Pennsylvania 19863. The newest of these is Idyll, operated by Harold E. Taussig, author of the book "Shoestring Sobbatt-

Need for an alternativa

While on a year-long tour of Europe, Dr. Taussig, who teaches American Civilization at Pennsylvanio State University, recognized the need for a readily svallable alternative to the packaged tour which most Americans rely on when they

"You get a thousand glimpses but learn little or nothing of Europe on the packaged tour," says Dr. Taussig. It was a sim-Uar belief which prompted Jack Walsh, a former World Health Organization official in Europe, to start Rent Abroad Inc. li alfers accommodationa that range from \$500 to \$2,000 a month with a two week minimum stay.

Idyll Limited's fee for a three-week stay is \$470 to \$570 fora couple and \$675 for 3 to 6 persons. Additional terms are \$18 less. The fee includes an escort service from Zurleh airport to the apartment and back again, and a newsletter which Di Taussig describes as a "calendar of events" not found in the tourist brochures, events such as Alpine wrestling, or cheesemaking in an Alpine hut - programs attended primarily by the Swiss people rather than by tourists.

With the Swiss franc riding high, costly cheese Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor almost too expensive to market Langasu, Switzerland

Swiss cheese: the holes are in the industry as well

lishs Strahm places a crusty loaf of mounrector of a cheese-exporting firm here, "but farmers whose combined herd numbers 261 tain bread on the table and cuts several hunks the 40 percent of recent months makes it more of cheese from an 11-month-old wheel of Em-

> For a nation whose cheese merchants first introduced the rest of Europe to the delights of Swiss cheese when lienry VIII was on the throne of England, this is not a happy sltnation. But there is little that ean he done about it for the present "other than to maintain impeccable slandards," ssys Mr. Landolt. "If we drop our standards even marginally we lose the only selling edge we have." Mr. Strahm

> Mr. Strahm is a typical example of the Swiss cheesemaker. Ills father and grandfather made cheese before him and his son is now a qualified cheesemaker. His grandson, he is sure, will one day make cheese, loo. The Strahms' is a three-man operation which each day lurns out just two wheels of Emmentaler - the cheese with cherry-sized holes in it. known to the rest of the world shaply as "Swiss cheese."

Supplying Mr. Strahm on a daily basis are 2a ticated industrialized one that has given its Mr. Strahm.

cows. While some farmers deliver milk in motorized vehicles, the majority still do so in horse-drawn carts. And one farmer delivers his ported food.

lone milk can in a tiny cart with a husky St.

his 12 eows (an average Alpine heril) by name.

Add to this a monthly government inspection

This small-is-beautiful concept of Swiss farming and cheesemaking is one reason for the high quality of dalry products here. With only two cheeses (admittedly giant wheels welghing 180-plus pounds aplece) to oversee, Mr. Strahm ean control the operation in a way the munager of a large factory never could. Similarly, the Swiss farmer calls everyone of

never fluctuates. In this century Switzerfood has changed from an agrarian state into a highly sophus- for the word Switzerland on the rand," misists

In the process farming has declined - too

much, according to official thinking, Longrange planners see the need for the 6 million Swiss to feed themselves for a sustained period should hostilities ever out them off from im-

To this end farmers have been encouraged to stay on the land through a series of price supports for their products. This in torn has meant that the milk for Swiss cheese and chocolates is the most costly in the world.

A fallering of world confidence in Switzeriand and the subsequent loss in value of the frane - this is what Swiss exporters would like to see most. "It would make our products competitive again," says Mr. Landolt. (Recently one Swiss banker jestingly suggested financing a few riots in trouble-free Switzerland to foster such a deciine).

of every rheese val, storage shed, farm, and Meanwhile, Mr. Strahm and his colleagues row in a land where street sweepers are said are striving to keep Swiss cheese number one to be cleaner than waiters in some other counon the fuste-and-texture charts. And by such tries, and if is easy to see why the standard slugans as "not everything called Swiss is from Switzerland" they hope discriminating cheese buyers will insist on the genuine acticle. "Look



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Classic fondue meits **Emmentaler and Gruyère**

> By Phyllis Hancs Food editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More than the Alps, the aki resorts, cuckoo clocks, or even Heidl, it is the cheeses of Swttzerland that are its trademark.

The term "Swiss cheese" is used all over the world to describe any cheese with holes, but the boast in the valley of its genesis is that "anybody can make the holes - only Switzerland can make the fisvor."

Immigrants from the Alps to the United States began making "Swiss" cheese in 1850. Other countries used the words "Imported Swiss" on cheese packagea, which means only that the country which produced it was not the United Statea.

What we sre talking about is Emmentaler, tha proper name of the cheese with the big holes made in Switzerland; the checae that everybody copies, but that nobody makes as the

Denmsrk's Samsoë, for axample, looka like Emmentaler, but Ita fisvor is considered more like the Dutch Edam. One of the most famous imports, Jarisberg, ls a very open Norwegian cheese that still comes to this country in wheels and has a flavor all its own.

Many people like Irish "Swiss" which is slightly less expensive, is softer, and slightly grainler. Then in Europe, the Swedish Greveosi, very similar to Jarisberg, is another

Other copies of Emmentaler, some rubbery much flavor, are produced in

3. Gruyère 7. Royalp
4. Vacherin Fribourgeoks 8. Appenzell

weeks the admin

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all sklers

Visitors wanting to learn how to ski or to improve their skills and technique can take

a course at any of the 165 skl

schools in Switzerland. Begin-

ners can learn the rudiments

of the sport in 12 or more hours. Last winter the Swiss

ski schools gave about 21/2

million half-day lessons,



countries from Australia to Israel. There is no doubt that the world-wide populsrity of this cheese has created such a demand that there never seems to be enough of it.

The second most popular "Swiss cheese" is the other cheese used in the classic fonduc recipe, Gruyère. While Emmentsler is the large fist wheel of cheese with holes that are regular and large in shape, Gruyèra is not nearly so large in general size, has fewer and smalter holes, and has a wrinkled rind instead of smooth as that of Emmentaler.

Gruyères are fermented of lower temperatures and therefore produce less acid, thua

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forming lewer and smaller holes. The special fruity flavor and bouquet is the result of the briny, slightly moist ring that develops, in cootrast to the dry exteriors of the Emmentaler.

The cheeses from eastern Switzerland called Appenzeller or Appenzell have very few scattered "eyes" - as the holea ore called - about the size of a pea. This fruity-flavored cheese is excellent lor nibbling, and is eaten in its home canton with caraway seeds and mustard. .

No other country can make a Gruyère or Emmentaler with the skill of the Swiss. Though their cheeaemaking equipment is mid-ern and efficient, the Swias have not given in to mass production. The cheese, made from the milk of the distinctive Swiss cows that graze on high pastures rich in the aromatic grass and flowers of the Alpine meadows, is produced with a traditional crnfismanship that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Emmentaler cheese owes its nome to the Emmentaler Valley in the canton (province) of Bern. Cheeses have been made here for hundreda of years by the Sennen - cowherds who stayed the entire summer in the high alpine neadows using their remote mountoin huls as

The name Gruyère comes from Switzer- milk unit warm over low beat but do not be land's Gruyère Valley, not far from Lausnane, Stir vigorously and constantly, keeping bed where French-speaking Swiss dairymen were medium, as you took choose into the politic making big wheels of cheese in the Middle ing for it to melt before tossing in the next Ages. The Gruyères of Switzerland are wheels handful. While cheese is bubbling, add points weighing 77 pounds, which is lass than half thot and dosh of pepper. at which Emmentaler tips the scales.

Swiss dish, although a close second in lame stantly to keep the fondue in motion Series and popularity la the melted choese served to 6.

with polatues and pickles, known as radele

The classic founde is a mixture of halfhalf Gruyère and Kunnentaler cheeses. Te well-ripened Gruyère is moister than that a Emmentuler. When heated it has hardy n thrends and is therefore excellent for by

When grated and used as a topping it gives benutiful, even, and not too dry crust. It is pecially good for cheese fondue.

There are a number of ways to vary been the consistency and flavor of fondie. Each fondue specialist has his own slight varieties which he claims to be the secret of the periet

Some Insist It is a touch of finely dieed shall lot or garile that does the trick; others say 1 bit of Swiss Shrinz cheese must be side There are those who say two lablespoors of cream odd the finishlog touch.

Mony fondue recipes include wine or ktori as an ingredient, but the original fondue of the shepherds, made of bits of hard cheese at stale bread, does not.

To make a fondue it is necessary to have: round earthenware dish with a flal botton that will sit firmly on lop of a spirit slove a burner, on the table.

The fondue is first cooked in the kilchers! placed in the dish, which is then broughlob. table. Each person is equipped with a length dled lork and o plate of bread cubes. Their is to spear a cube of bread and dip it late

Care must be taken not to lose the brete the fondue or a forfeit is usually expected by best way of handling it is to swirl the loads quickly around the bread on the fork its catches the drip and helps it cool off.

The thing to remember in any redpe in calls for the use of one of Switzerlands cheeses is the need to have a cheese that his been carefully matured. Young Emmentales and Grayères do not melt as well as old ones; they are apt in separate into sing-

And be very sure the Cruyere you buy to certifled "Natural Gruyere," as opposed to processed Grayere.

Here is a classic recipe for fondue.

Classic Cheese Fondue 2 cups shredded imported Swiss Gagie

cheese (about 1/2 pound) 2 cups shredded Imported Swiss Emmentals

11/2 leaspoons cornstarch clove garlle, balved (optional) I can milk

Ground pepper French or Italian bread, or hard rolls, cold with crosts left on

Combine cheeses and cornstarch. Rebisite of henvy pan with garlle and discard it Pourts

Transfer to foudue pot and keep warm off Cheesa fondue is, ol course, the best known burner. Dip brend into the pot, swiring re-

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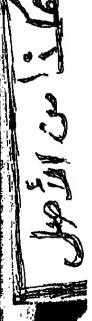
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Slaff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva The city's flag flutters proudly over the small Island the Genevese regard as the most important few hundred square feet of territory in all Europe.

Standing right where the ptactd expanse of Laka Genevo norrows again into the rushing River Rhône, it made possible the bridging of the river by early Cetts, turning the site into the crossroads of Europe and paving the way for the etty that grew up there in assume its present remnrkable position in international af-

in a world where big is frequently looked upon as best, thry Geneva, with a population of 340,000 if you include the entire canton, enjoys the respect of the whole world and has given its name to many an international agreement.

Arms talka, Mideast accord

This is the city where the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) take place, where Arab and Israell sot down to work out a Middle East accord in 1973, and where those involved in seeking a Rhodesia settlement elected to

Geneva was the site, too, of the 1955 Big Four Summit to name another historic milestone in international diplomacy. The long-running dissrmament conference which produced such significant agreements aa the partial test ban treaty, and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty was held here. And to go back a little in history, the international rules governing treatment of prisoners of war were drawn up liere and named the Geneva Convention.

Geneva bas had its ahare of disappointments, bowever. The League of Nations, founded in the city in 1920 to preserve peace and aettle disputes by arbitration or conciliation, waa unable to prevent Japan's attacking Manchurla and China, Italy invading Abyasinta, or the Soviet Union marching on Fintand, despite the fact that all the antagonists were member-

As the city's chief of protocol, Robert Vieux, puts it, Geneva "is always in conference." In-

By Margaret Zellera

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss inna, tucked at crossroads around the

country, are a statement of the best in each re-

gion in architecture, food, and ambiance. Many

of them are old and historic - so that they al-

most rate as tourist attractions in their own

talks, and he has a lot to talk about. Wa inn,

Itotel Stern, on the fringe of the Old Town of

Emil's father used to meet guests at the

train atation with his coach-and-four. The tack

now hangs in one of the spectral dining rooms

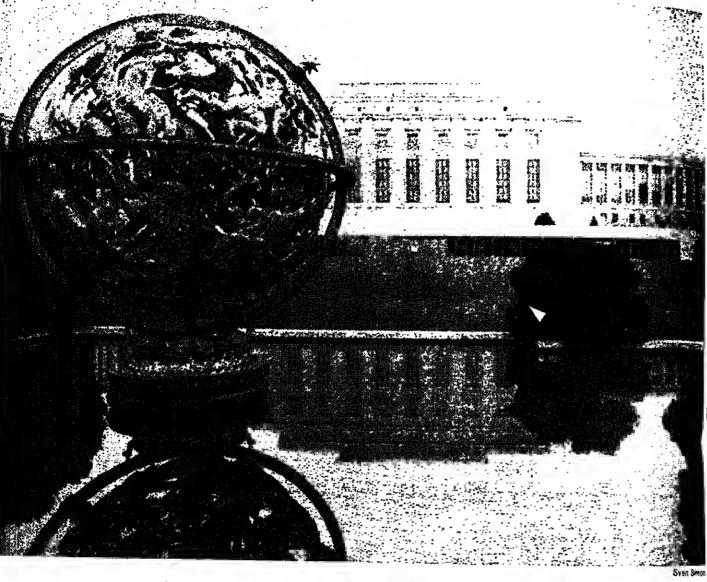
Redrooms at the Stern have all been mod-

through a hole in the town's mediaval well; let.

ernized, and come with a private both. From

tions is \$14 per day, including breakfast.

Chur, has been in his formily for ganorations.



Laagua of Nations building, Ganava: now it housas UN agencias

deed, the number of conferences and conventions that take place here numbers 600 in some years. "Every train and plane now kind," says Mr. Vieux.

Nuts and bolts of UN

around the table's edges.

ight.

Innkecper Emil Pfister's cyca twinkte as he of rooms for overnight guests. But there atill are n bandful of rooms that rant for about 24

on the first floor, along with photographs, day; while a la carto choicas can run to stag-

room 103 a gueat can look out the window and elgn language, an inn to try is Le Grand Cha-

room 203's adjoining shower is in the turret of Run by two English folk, Le Grand Chalet is

the church next door. The rate for these attrac- located in Rossiniere, s tiny village up tha

In the main floor public rooms, there is a railway. Victor Hugo used to stay bere, and

traditional wood-frama gallicring table with an one American family has been coming for

Nspoleon on November 24, 1797.

rooms are down tho hall, but not far.

for about 8 Sfr. (\$3).

While New York is known for the United Nation's General Assembly and Security Council, the nuts and bolts of UN operations are put together in Geneva. Such technical functions as protecting copyrights, coordinating disaster relief, regulating frequencies, and watching the world's weather, all take place here. In fact the UN has so many specialized agencies and subsidiary offices here that the Geneva payroll

ancient clock overhead, and townfold cluster-

Another fine Swiss inn, the Baren in Langen-

bruck, known for its cuisine, is on the former

main road between Bern and Zuricb. It datea

from 1577, and has been in the Grieder family

since 1898. The inn wes an overnight stop for

A highway now diverts most of the traffie,

Sfr. (U.S. \$9) por person with breakfast. Bath-

for their fond. The owner also is usually the

chef, and proud of his talenis. The "carte" is

gering prices, the "manu" usually is offered

If you are timid about the challenge of a for-

mountain from Montreux on a narrow-gauge

Most country Inns in Switzerland are known

All told, there are t5 intergovernmental organizations with headquarters in this city. The great place, in other words, to tobby in a more important include the UN, the tater- cause seems to bring in more detegates of some national Labor Organization, the World Itenlitu Organization, the Organization for international Political Cooperation, and the Eu- prised of foreign nationals - the targest conropean Organization for Nuctear Research.

Then there are 150 nongovernmental international organizations in Geneva or in nearby, lakeside towns. These include the Carnegle Endowment for International Peace, the Batelle Institute, the World Wildlife Fund, and the laternationsi Motorcycle Uoion, to name just o few. The nongovernmentul urganizations (NGOs) were drawn to Geneva because, as Mr. Vieux saya, ao much of the world "is ni-

anfe crossing of the Aips.

und neceptance of the other man's right to a contrary opinion. Recause it was at the crossroads of Europe Geneva became the ingleat place for the idea national fulrs of the f3th and 14th centures Old country inns charm and pamper travelers Merchants from around the world exchanged goods here, but more important, oew years and ldcos as well. This bred in the Geneves three generations. The view out of each bedan understanding and toloranca in an era viet

room is one of the best in Switzerland; for only intolerance was the rule. \$14 per day, for single accommodations, and During the troubled times of the Reforms \$24 for a double with bath, breakfast included. tion, refugees flocked into tolerant Genera Cal-In Mustair, near the Italian border, Mr. vin, among other notoblas in the movement mada his borne hero. The first Englisher Frasser greets each guest arriving on the postal bus to stay in his Chasa Chalavatna. guage Bible was printed in Gensys. And I su Both the inn and a nearby clolater are credited the "Geneva Bible" that the Pilgrims look with

35 percent of the cunton of Geneva is com-

centration and mix of uliens in any society.

But why should tieneva be able to make u

the International Herald Tribune once put it's

cuttage industry of international diplomacy?

Because of what many refer to as the Spirit of

Geneva - an overriding concern for fair play

Homs of Red Cross

In nearby Santa Maria, the Welssea' Kreuz & Another in the city's long list of results achievements was the founding here Post stands at the edge of the road, barely permitting the postat bus to pass. The door to this the Red Cross. Then came the Alabama inn, known in local dialect as Crusch Albs, tration. During the American Civil 1816. opens through a former horse-carriage entry. Alabama, a Confederate gunboat, did cook erable damage to Union shipping. That will be the confederate gunboat, and the cook erable damage to Union shipping. inside one finds a traditional Swise stove erable damage to Union shipping. (others are in the National Museum in Zurich), sought compensation. As neither and and the hospitality of the "atubli," that cozy agree on suitable reparation, it was decided to wood-walled room that is the heart of many submit the dispute to international arbitrates country lons. For bed and breakfast, about \$10. in Geneva.

Down the road, the Chasa Capol, a former Washington was awarded damages of the farmer's home, also has a horse-carriage-way million. But Geneva emerged as the real with entrance, and has been restored with artistic oer. As host to the court it was seen in touches. Its flickering fireplace is a popular world's eyes as the ideal nautral setting for goal for day trippera from St. Moritz who may ternational disputas.

drive out for a meal and stay for one of the Today the room in Geneva's oily hall where evening chamber music concerts, performed the court set is called the Alabania Room. commemorate the event.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 28, 1977







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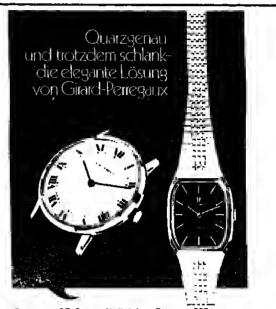
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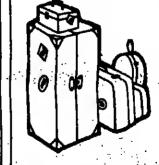
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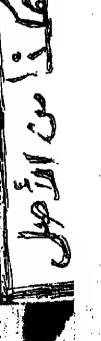
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By Joseph G. Harrison Special to Tha Christian Science Monitor

What about prices in Switzerland? A good question, particularly for those who remember the days when one dollar bought 4.3 Swiss francs, and food and lodging were correspondingly cheap. But, with the dollar's devaluation a few years ago, the rate tumbled to only 2.4 francs per dollar. This means, depending on how you figure it, that the dollar either dropped in worth by almost 45 percent or (to make it sound aven more horrendous) the dollar formerly bought nearly 80 percent more.

And no one is more aware of the consequence than the Swiss tourist industry. For not only the dollar, but some other major currencies - the West German mark being a consnicuous exception - have also declined against the Swiss franc.

Yet the situation, for a number of reasons, is the dollar and the franc, has steadily oar-

especially when one compares Ita high-quality products and services with what is available elsewhere. There are two main developments which are helping restore the lormer balance between dallar and franc. First is the degree of inflation in the United States and the far smaller degree in Swilzerland. Whereas prices have risen in America by some 30 percent since devaluation, during the same period they have risen only by about 10 percent in Switzerland, thus dramatically narrowing the buying power spread between the two currencles. The second factor has been the decision of the Swiss hotel industry not to raise prices, for the third year in a row. Since prices bave risen almost everywhere else, Swiss botel accommodations have steadily grown more competitive.

Hotels e bargain

Today, in both lodging and meats, prices in now righting itself, and the gap between, say, Swiss hotels are no worse than they are in the lall or spring, when rates are often re- wholesome but cheap lood, all of which

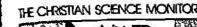
rowed. In fact, during the last lew years Swilzeriand has become an increasingly good buy — It applies to New York City will its steadily are increased, theater and operations and the last applies to New York City will its steadily are increased, theater and operations and the last applies to New York City will its steadily are increased. declining quality, one gets considerably more easily available, and life is more lessely. for one's money in Switzerland. Nor should it I know of few greater bargains than be forgotten that in Switzerland the price of a Swiss Holidoy Card, which provides mine hotel room invariably includes breakfast, no travel on all state-owned rallways as a longer a cheap meal in the U.S.

There ara, in addition, ways to save money other rail lines. A first-class, 15-day carding on lood in Switzerland that, far from depriving the visitor, can actually add to his enjoyment. Almost everywhere in bakeries, confectionery routes through glorious countryste in stores, and even some grocery stores, you can sheer joy to ride, these cards are a felice find large, delicious sandwiches made of fresh- cally good investment for those planting be baked crusty bread and rolla filled with Swiss much traveling without an automobile h cheese, ham, and salami. These cost about 80 cards must be purchased outside Switzen cents and, combined with a piece of fruit or one of the hundreds of different kinds of conlections, make a cheap and astisfying meat.

land. One obvious way is to go off-season, in of walking tours, sleeping in hoslels, and or New York City or in most other American duced and bargains abound. The days are still up to a fairly inexpensive vacation.

atenmers and enlitles one to reduced large \$78; a second-class, \$56. Since Swiss training ateamers, with their efficiency, cleanlines

There are, of course, many other method cutting the cost of a visit. There are more immsculately clean economy hotels. There the famous Swiss pensions. There are the number of excursions on which price in There are still other ways to save in Switzer- drastically reduced. And there is the possible





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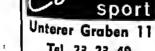
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The country

in Zurich's

backyard

By Eteanne Gorewlisch

. Special in The Christian Science Manitar

To get the proper idea of what Zorieh is really like, one should not visit only the mu-

seums, the fine shops, and the concart halls.

Zarich is on a take which is a fascinating

To see all **Switzerland** stands for

By Joseph G. Harrisen Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasant problem of any tour of Switzerland, particularly for the first-timer, is to know what to see. It is a tand of sucti extraordinary variety - from paim trees to glacters, from immense, ultra-modern machinery to the most delicate of handlerafts - all in an area only half the size of Maine or Scotland.

For our two-week trip my wife and I chose the following Itinerary: Geneva, Zermati, Interlaken (with a day's side trip to Born), Lucerne, and Lugano, Travel was with a Swiss Railway Holiday Card, which must be bought outside the country and is one of the world's best travel bargains.

From these six locations we could see almost all that Switzerland stands for in the world, from the most comfortably primitive mountain villages lo great international centers; from the most sophisticated attractions to Europe's ruggedest terrain. In few other countries is it possible to find such notable diversity so easily reachable and so compactly located.

This tour could have been broken down in atmost ony combination of overnight slays, but we found it convenient to spend lour nights in Geneva, two in Zermatt, three each at Interlaken and Lucerne, and two at Lugano. This seemed to correspond best to what each had to

Geoeva is unique even in Switzerland. It is one of the world's local points for decisions aflecting mankind. Seldom without soma mejor international conference, it houses some of the United Nations' most important agencies.

An early ceoter of Protestantism, Geneve still abounds with intellectual, arlistic, and cultural enterprise - all occurring amid scenes of great beauty. There is that bluest of blue lakes under the great bulk of Mont Blane, the turbulent Rhone, and the gentle slopes of the Jura mountains. In few spots is the marriage of mind and nature more harmonious.

To go from Geneva to Zermatt is as atart- in its casa to that lairest of ladies, the Jungling as Alice's walk through the looking-glass. frau, flanked by the frowning Ogre wbich



Burghers of Zurich don regional dress for flower-flecked spring festival

One is transported into the very heart of that wild, anow-engulfed, mountain-ringed, Alpine ndscape. Zermatt, from which all automoblies and trucks are excluded, is that happy outcome - a village dedicated to tourism but not spoiled by it.

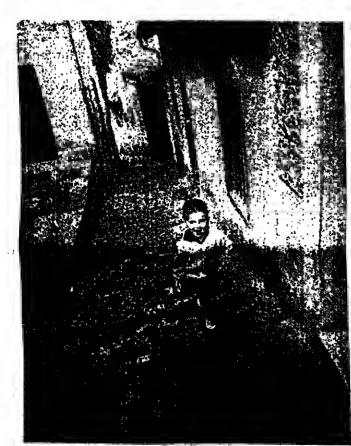
Every season here has its charms. We chose the fall and received an extra and unexpected bonus. Everywhere one turned, one saw the lower mountainsidea alive with the vivid golden-orange bue of the larchea, which combined with the blue of the sky and the white of the snow like some great flag across the encircling slopes.

Inleriaken, too, is dedicated to mountaina -

threatens her and the towering Monk who climbed mountain, the Righ here the age guards her. But Interlaken's dedication is of a log medieval treasures of Lucerne - Is Opdifferent kind. Where Zermatl is rugged and Bridge bollt in 1333, the nine glowering two manly. Interlaken is delicate and wnmanly. of the old city wall, the louching Lies of it Perhaps nowhere else is there such proximity cerne, and the largely unaffered squares in between elegant promenades, exquisitely ten- with gracefully wrought and gilded spe ded public gardens, the most elegant of shops shops and lans. and ever-present, overhaoging Alpine snow- At Lugana one enters, purely and single

At Lucerne ooe penetratea not merely what smell, the atmosphere which distinguish the Swiss themselves call the center of Swiss things Italian from all others. Yet this is tourism, but the ancient, primitive beating without any of that country's presenting beart of Swiss independence, it was amid these certainties. Here are orange and lemon premountain meadows overlooking Lake Lucerne with palms but no political tension. Here a that, in the year 1291, the three original cantons swore the Everlasting Oath which acaled liness, but Swiss efficiency. Here, and oot only Switzerland's freedom but olso its de- uniquely, Alpine and Mediterranean mage mocracy. Here is Switzerland's oftenest meld.

Italy. Here are the sights, the sounds, t



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer Going home for lunch near Lake Lugano



Golden atternoon by Lake Zurich; farry, saliboats, and the daily paper

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ments in The Monitor

gateway to the kind of rurni, pastural life which lies virtually at the doorstep of every majnr Swiss city. Here is one of many ways to get a closenp view of Zurich's backyard. Where Baloniofstrasse ends in Lake Zurich

at Bürkliplatz, there are landing places for the passenger boats that ply its waters. On a fine day you can buy a one-way ticket, for example, to a place called Erlenbach, 1,359 feet above sea level. Follow the yellow hiking signs in the direction of Forch. It tsn't a huge ethnb, slightly over 850 feet. But it is intriguing. This is partially because it offers such beautiful views as one ascends from the lake, partially because the hooses cease abruptly and one enters a part of the canton reserved for agriculwhere one can stop for breed and cheeae.

path levels off and in an hour or slightly more toward the small community of Rapperswil. depending upon one's pace - Forch comes The weather is not atways hright and sonny fatrly frequent service to Zurich. Naturally this tour isn't in most guide bnoks.

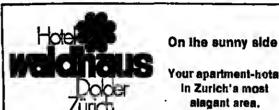
The ascent is not spectacular enough. It is for those of us who measure our pleasures by est, the lastest, the oldest. These are less tmnortant than the satisfaction of seeing an area which is beautiful, where farms and gardens nre cared for in traditional ways.

There is another way of getting acquainted and a passable one.

Here there are pastures full of cows and farin- with life around Lake Zurich: Walk from the houses, and occasionally a smott enting place center of Zurteli glong the eastern shore of the lake to the Zurichhorn, ndmire the large Once the top of the ridge is reached, the stutne, and board an excursion boat up the lake

into view. Here there is a troin station and a in Switzerland. Quite the contrary. When the san shines, permanent residents change their plans and head for the lake. Tourists visiting Switzerland would be well advised to follow suit. Rigid plans for seeing this collection of other standards than supertatives - the tilgle - art or that group of gatteries on a particular day may be thevitable if one is travelling on hustness. But for people on vacation, flexibility and close attention in the weather may spell all the difference between a superb vacation





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Track down the local opera house!

By Eleanor Gurewitech Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Some opera houses in Switzerland provide a stage for many art forms - plays, oparas, operettas, and, in some inclances, ballet. These multi-purpose buildings are called Stadttheater or "theater of tha cily." In reperiory fashion, depending upon the night you are in town, you may have an opportunity to see the local dramatic, operatic, or dance group in action.

In the very largest cities: Zurich and Geneva, for inetance, dramatic and musical offerings are separated. Normally ta Zurich you have your choice nightly; n play or an opera. The situation isn't that good in Geneva. Somelimes there le an opera, more frequently there

Wherever you travel in Switzerland, it is worthwhile to try to track down the local opera house. One fascinating aspect of opera-going in Switzerland is the wide range of architecture you will experience in the process. The neweet, most starkly modern houses ore located in St. Gallan and Baset. Genava haa a building which looks neo-classical on the outside, but the interior, which was destroyed by fire a number of years ago, has been rebuilt in a contemporary

Theoretically the days of the present opera house in Zurich with its tovely baroque decorare numbered. Talk of a new opara house with essentioi backstage conveniences has been rampant for the past 20 years. But now with a big ranovation project in process for the local dramatic theatar the possibility that the Opera. House will be torn down and replaced by a more functional one becomes increasingly im-

Fortunately, beautiful smaller bouses in the old style still are thriving in Lucerne and Bern.

in Basel, a new production of "Parsifal" is premiering on April 3; in Bern, a new production of "Madama Bulterfly" hit the boards on March 20. Unlike most Swies cities, Geoeva offers only a very limited number of performances of any oparatic work, usually four or five performances within a week or 10 days. In March "The Marriaga of Figaro" Is echeduled, and coming up toward the and of April are sevaral performances of "Carmen."



Morning miet swirts eround Bellinzone's 15th-century cestle of Saeso Corbero

Balmy Bellinzona — city of castles

By Kinnols Hendrick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bellinzona, Switzerland Switzerland will flair - that's the Tleino. It's where the Swiss speak Italian, smile like Italians, build their houses for color and plant pain Irees around them. But all the time they're thoroughly, systematically Swiss.

Bellinzona's tha first main elly south of the Alps in Switzerland, after the St. Gotthard Pass or - if you're coming by train - the SI. Gotthard tunnel. Most travelers hurry past. But it's worth at least a nulck visit.

Indeed It's a good base for vacationing in this flower-decked Swiss canton, full of history, majestle with scenery. Tourists know Lugano and Locarno, beautifully situated and delightful holidaya, but lesser-known Bellinzona has an advantage over them as far as getting into hotels is concerned. All any busy time of year Lugano and Locarno certainly need reservallons in advance.

Bellinzona offers a selection of good hotels within eight of the train slation that range in price upward from \$16 for a double. As is usual in Switzerland, the rate includes breakfast. It also, typically, includes good service and com-

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Near the station, through a baroque arch- as the Castello de Moutebello, commisway, a flight of staire leads to the postal bus slumming view. slop, if you've come by train, you can take n Exploring the little city after dark gaza good bright yellow Swiss postal bus and see the feeling we were reversing time. Sindassa

Towns in the Valle Leventina and the Valle Blenia, north of Bellinzona, repay visits, Glornico has what's doubtless the most remarkable church in the canton, the Chlesa San Nicoloo. Sculptured llons adorn its Rummesque fucade. ita interior has an unusual raised choir and interesting 1511; century frescoes.

Bellinzona'e own treagurea are three eastles. The Castle of Uri, also called the Castello carno on Lake Maggiore. And if you're hate Grande, is now partly a museum. The Castelin parts from tale May to the end of September di Saseo Corbaro was reluilt by the Swiss usk ubant taking the "Glacier Express" b: when they took possession of Bellinzona in the tirig tu Chur. It's a spectacular train ride? 15th century. The Caetle of Schwyz, also known ery minute utterly delightful.

invely. Occasional lights high up the more caught our fancy. We found the town below. enfered its well-lit courtyard.

it wasn't ancient but the frescoes west there took us back through centuries & also rendeded us that the Swiss - like alk. and prosperous housekeeper - have a ke for keeping the antique in good shape.

Certainly, if you make your base here, & Lugono on its lake of the same name andk

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LOCARNO, on Lake Maggiore 1 state

His alphorns 'low' from **London to Lima**

By Peter Tonge Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Eggiwil, Switzerhind

The jey mountain road, winding high obove the Emmental Valley here, was wet from a freak, worm rain on this tate Junuary day, and a heavy mist draped the countryside. So we parked the car on the main road and climbed the last slippery mile in Ernst Schupbach's farm.

It was a slow, painstuking trek to the fermhouse door. But the reward was worth the effort: A visit with one of the most respected alphora makers in Switzerland.

The alphorn, the longest musical instrument in the world, has made a comeback. On summer evenings, all over Switzerland, the traveler can hear notes bounce from cliff fuce to cliff face, so that the bills really do seem to be alive with the sound

Nostalgia has sparked its return to this alpine fond. And foreigners, intrigued by the instrument, hove taken it in their hearts - and back to their homes - as well.

Herr Schupbech, for instance, fills a growing list of orders from Sydney to San Diego, London to Lima. He recently said

Why is the alpharn so popular? Because the instrument is

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Ernet Schupbach cute likaly pina

unusual, because its tones are hauntingly beautiful, and because it makes an attractive decoration.

Back in the 1920s when he first began making alphorns, finding a buyer was a difficult process. But selling them didn't matter all that much to blur; he was primarily a farmer, rals-

ing dairy cows, potatoee, and grains. Now all that has changed. The 25 alphorns he turns out each year are snapped up; alphorn making is his full-time profession and running the farm is left to his son-in-law.

All told, there are 28 alphorn makers in Switzerland to supply the needs of more than a thousand registured players in this country and to meet a growing foreign demand as well. In contrast, Herr Schupbach points out, there were leas than 50 players back in the 1950s, and overseas no one bothered with the instrument at oil.

The alphorn must be made from a mountain pine or fir tree that has grown out of right angles to the mountainside and then has turned up towards the sun. In this woy, nature pravoles its distinctive curved form.

After the timber has been harvested and cured for some months, it lakes some 100 hours of patient work before the handcrafted instrument is ready to leave the Schupbach workshop. His price: 1,200 Swisa francs, or between \$480 and \$500.

The longest alphorn in Switzerland is 13 meters, or olinost 43 feet long. Standard versions from tterr Schuphach's loft are 4.12 meters long (131/2 feet). Even that is overly long for easy shipment. So Herr Schupbach hulkls them in two, sometimes three, sections which serew together. It makes no difference to the time, he soys.

There is an reed to the alphara monthplace. The sound is made through pursed tips. "If you can play a bugle, you can learn to play the alphorn," Herr Schopbach maintains,

By the time my guide and I left the Schupbach farm, the rain had ended and the fag had lifted. The countryside was beautiful again. Then, as we neared the car, we were stopped momenturily by the rich notes of an alphorn from the mountainside above us. Herr Schuphach was testing his latest prod-

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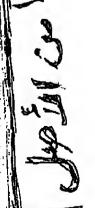


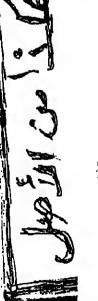
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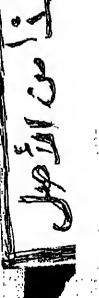
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SWITZERLAND







Toy museum thrills children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Every Swiss child knows what the name Franz Carl Websr represents - toys of all shapea and alzes, varying from enything between model cars and reliways to dolls and cowboy

Switzerland's leading toy shop has its headquartars in Zurich, al 62 Bahnholstrasse. And hiddan away on the fifth floor is

The moment you step out of the lift, you find yoursell back in grandmother's world of crinolines end horse-drawn carriages. Ranged behind showcases are shining examples of small steam engines and miniature railweys still in perfect running order.

Farthst along, you can see how children could amuse themselves for hours wil hout the modern luxury of electricity.

Saveral magic lanterns are exhibited, depicting small IIgures that move grocofully et the mere touch of a lever; en instrument with disks and strips compilcatedly labeled the Zoetropo, which was to contribute much to the camera ne we know It today, enthralls photographers and children alike.

Another of the museum's four rooms is dedicated to dolls made of wax, wood, and porcelain and dreesed in elaborate 19th-century attire. Pull et a well-concealed string and one will lower its eyelids while another exchanges a smile lor a frown.

There you'll also discover one of the first outomatic dolls ever, which lifts a bunch of flowers to music. Two more demure dolls dressed in pure white cellco stand

on cither side of a perfect miniature "Empire" desk. The list Stepping into another room, one finds replicas of 18th-and

19th-cantury interiors with amsil metal stovcs that cen be heated by a charcoal fire and are equipped with majolice or copper paus, plua miniature taa services in silver and porce-

One of the many dollhouses on show is worth special menlion. Its exterior is an example of 19th-century Basel mansion. it boosts three floors, including the kitcheo and servents' quarters and owners' living rooms, all realistically represented on a minute scale. For younger boys, there ore armles of tin and lead soldiera, a wooden castle, a fire brigade, and countiess

One may wonder how it all began. The museum dates back to 1956, when, on the 75th anniversary of tha Franz Carl Waber toy shops, old toys were exhibited in the shop windows. This was such a success that, thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Paul Weber, the small yet delightful toy museum was opened to the public. Mrs. Weber goes on the search as far as Peris, Vienna, and Munich to anilque deelera and suctions for these veluable objacts, though from time to time ahe gets old toys as gifts.

Thanks to the akilled hands of an artisen, these cen be manded when necessary before being put in the showcese.

The Alps no barrier for speedy Swiss trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From the August day in 1847 when the first Swiss train want into service from Zurich to Baden, railways have penetrated all parts of the country. The all-elactric trains of the Swisa Federal Rallwaya offer tourists dramatic sight-seeing, psasiog through the deepest valleys of Switzerland and over 5,455

in a country as mountainous as Switzerland it might be expeeled that the troins would be forced to avoid the natural barthrough the mountains. The Simplen, the longest Atiline line, covers e disiance of over 12 miles.

Alpine lines spiral through intermittent tunnels, giving passengers fleeting viows of the countryside, such as those near the village of Wassen. At one point the town church is seen high above the railread. After snaking through a half-dozen tunnels; the trait later emerges on the same level as Wassey.

Continuing up the interior of the mountain, the callroad, one of no private lines in the country, reaches a lofty paint from . where passengers can gaze down at the village below. The constron Radway rises to a height of 11,330 feet above sea level, delivering its passengers to the highest righway stallen in

The views from trains traveling between four and 81 Morits and between St. Mortiz and Zermati bave boen railed the most beautiful in Sultzerland. It is on these fourneys that the Swiss Federal Richways advise toutists not to forget their



Like toys come to life, drummers parade in Basel festivel

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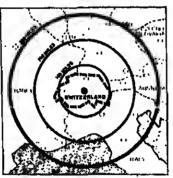
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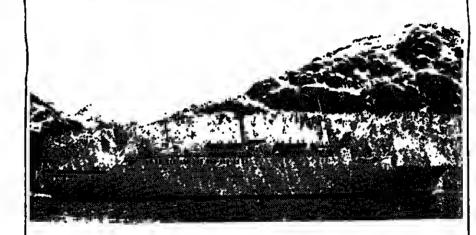
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Soleure — where they burn winter to a roll of drums

The Christian Science Monitor

man, is the oldest town in Switzerland and one of the oldest north of the Alos

It was a Celtic settlement before the Romans came ond built its walla. Then, in common with much of western Switzerland, it feli the chilzens threw in their lot with the Swiss Confederates. They had herdly done this when the Reformation made them wish they hadn't. Already strongly influenced by France through hoving the French ombassadors to Bern escast for a return to quasi-eccleshistical rule, the results of which are exemplified today in numerous convents and in the fluest Italianate thirting from the beginning of the 17th century cathedral in Switzerland, the mindern seat of the Bishop of Basic.

Of all the many influences affecting town and people in Soleure during a long and exciting history, the one that has langered most is the link with France. This is because the offithe end of the 18th, when the patrician class which governed the town was liself removed home town.

Old position never recovered

Coming back to pick up the pieces in the early 19th century, they never quite recovered their old position, but had to be content to live on the last days of their social dominance in elegant manor houses and small palaces, of which Schloss Blumenslein is typical.

This house dales from the gracious era when the Soleurois looked to the court of Louis XfV for protection and their principal citizens served list monarch as soldiers and diplomais. returning home to build and embellish their homes in keeping with current French taste.

It was at this time, too, that much recruiting was done for the famous Swiss Guard, which died to a man in in defense of the Tuilleries at the height of the French Revolution.

It is in the suburbs, surrounded by trim Swies villas. It is easily recognized by its sweeping Soleure, or Sotothurn ae it's known in Ger- lawns, lovely old trees and prolusion of shuttera. Only recently has it ceased to be a private residence. And the town, which inherited it, has helped it retain its splendor.

Of the walls that completely surrounded Soleurc at onetime, considerable portione reto the Burgundians, Later the lown became an main. Not much, however, survives down by imperial fief end was ruicd by ecclesiastics, the River Aare. This flows through onc large who were expelled in the 15th century when medieval tower which rises directly from the Tower," still stands on the east shore.

The inner town is entered from the southwest through the Gate of Blenne, a pinth, tall inwer with pointed areh and statue, and from tablished in their midsl, they decided to re- the northcost by the remurkable Basic Gate, main loyal to the old faith. Thus the die was with its big, but, round towers made of huge biocks of Jura innestone.

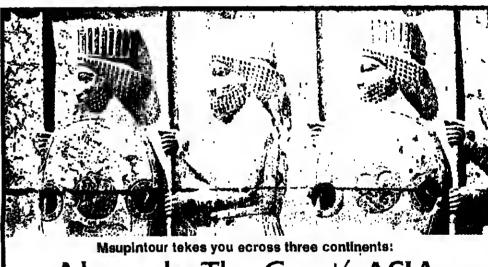
Close to this gate is the Bastlon of St. Urs and reminiscent of the work of Vauban, though actually designed by Francisco Polatta

Inside the gate the scene is overshadowed by Gaetano Pisonl's cathedral, a mld-18th century rebuilding of an earlier edifice of which nothing remains. Pisoni came from Ascona, in Italclat representatives of His Most Carbolic Maj- ton Switzerland, and visitors familiar with that esty resided here continuously from the begin- resort on the shores of Lake Maggiore will ning of the 16th century until the Revolution at spickly recognize the shape of the campanile, which clearly repeats that in the architect's

Unexciling interior

The cathedral is entered by incommental steps and prayless students and others with a welcome seal. But the interior is intexeiting This contrasts with the nearby Jesus Church. which is a century ofter and has a wildly titletic and colorful south German decor, phis an excellent Assumption over the High Allar, which, with Holbein's Madonna in the Museum, mskes Soleure, siter Basic and Geneva, the richest Swiss city for ancient pictures.

Soleure is a pisce for strolling about. The people are friendly and have their own particular way of life. Among local customs is Carnival time, when "Old Man Winter" is publicly burned before the Tour Rouge, or Clock Tower, to the accompaniment of a roll on the drums from figures dressed as sansculottes from the French Revolution.



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public hos its particular tascination, but

Schloss Hallwil - some 18 miles west of Zurich

One of the country's oldest strongholds, it

was originally built in the 11th century, though

most of the surviving structure dates from

later periods. The first thing to strike the vis-

Itor Is the costle's location. Instead of perching

strategically on top of a htll it lies in a depres-

sion and is built upon two small islands in a

Thus lhe two "halves" of the eastle are sur-

rounded by a natural, flowing moat. They are

- is unique for many reasons.

lake formed by the River Aa.

also connected by a drawbridge.

The Christian Science Monitor

Since the year 1113 Schloss Hallwill has been Also there is a room devoted to music boxes

Switzerland and Imperial Austria were blacksmith was an important member of the enemies. Yet despite this fact, generations of eummunity, undertaking ony joh from shoeing the Italiwii family volunteered for military ser- horses to mending a carriage axic. A room in vice under the Hapsburg crown, from the early one of the Schloss Hallwit outhuildings houses tith century untit us late as 1899. So close was a full-scale reconstruction of a local "smithy." the cunnection that it resulted in the formatinn. It is complete with anvils and handners, a of an Austrian branch of the family with its own "Palaia Hallwil" in Vienna.

Today, many of the esstle'a rooms may be 18th-century style.

connected with the Swiss patrician family of a particularly Swiss croft. These came in all that name and it is still udministered by the shopes and sizes and were often disguised as Hallwill Trust. The graves of five meinters of something quite different - a book fur exthe family may be seen in what is now a car smple. Tape-recorded music from Bach to park, and several others are interred within Strauss linkles away pleasantly in the background.

During several centuries the Remultic of In the days of horse transport the village huge bellows, and hand tools dating from the 18th century up to Victorian times. Fimility, for those who are interested in pre-history, there visited. These are furnished and decorated in is a remarkable display called "The Stone-Age

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Bern: strolling beneath the arcades of a vibrant capital

Speciat to

The Christian Science Monitor

Most vialtora from abroad are surprised to learn that Bern, not Zurich, is the capital of Switzerland. And actually, the Swiss don't use the word "capital" among themselves at all.

They prefer to call Bern "the Federal elly," since calling it the capital would run counter tutheir deen-seated belief in Switzerland's fedemi political system.

Located in the Swiss Midland region, Bern is eradied in a great loup formed by the River Agre. It was founded by a member of the arlstocratic Zfihringen family toward the end uf the 12th century.

Accurding in legend, he named the elty after the first animal he killed in the area while hunting - s bear, in German "Bar."

In fact, it's unlikely that the bear played any part in the founding of Bern at all. The clly's name probably came from Verona, which was also once called Bern and was also a Zähringen possession. Still, the Bernese have adopted the hear. It is featured in the city's coat of arms and they keep some real ones in the Beurpit - une of Bern's major attractions.

Looking toward the city center from the Bearnit the visitor can see not only the city's wolth and depth but also its highest and lowest points simultaneously - the Minster spire and the Matte district.

'flds district, located by the Hiver Aare, has been given its character by the artisons who live in II. and it has also managed to keep something of a village atmosphere.

There are several wava of getting up into the higher part of the city from the Matte - wide, covered wooden stateways and even a lift which takes passengers up to the Minster Platform, a tree-shaded little square with a wide panoranile view.

To the right of the Minster, the way leads into one of Bern'a most attractive alde streets, where richly decorated pairician and direct from the farmera Apart from the reguartisan's houses give it an air of cheerful self- lar weekly markets there are extra-special confidence.

The main streeta are generousty propor-

They are as broad as highwaya, although the Bernese atili call them "Gasaen" - lanes. In the Gerechtigkeitsgaase, the viaitor can join the Berneae in one of their favorite occupations - strolling beneath the arcadea, odmiring the warea in the wide variety of shops ranging from bakers to antique dealers.

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hall or shine, this is the place to see the people who make up the life of Bern - the flower seller, the lottery ticket vendor, townsfolk, country folk and tourists.

Bern haa an underground, ton: In the baaements beneath the arcaded pavements are the boutloues and the little theaters in which audiences can hear ballads and dittles sung in the homespun local dialect - finctry to the eors of

Town Hall Interesting

Belween Gerechtigkeitsgasse and Kramgasse, it's worth turning off to the right to take a look at the Rathaus, the t5th-eentury Town Hall, a handsome sandstone building with a wide flight of stairs leading up to the entrance. In the Kramgasse is located the "Zytglogge" the Clock Tower - which was once the nuthuritative building from which all measurements were laken.

Still set in its wall are the official one and two meire lengths and a brass plate from which distances on fuol were measured in hours from Bern. But the blg attraction of the Zytglogge is its striking clock.

Three mhrutes before the hour, a cock crows and flaps its wings. Immediately afterward a jester rings his bells and a dignified processinn of bears, pipers, drummers, and horsemen is set in motion. Father time turns his hum glass and at the very tup the golden figure known as Hans von Thann strikes the bell to record the

The Bernese are fond of figures, as is shown by the façades and particularly by the fourtains which date back to the 16th century. The finest of these stand in the main streets.

Merket days noteble

The Bärenplotz and the Bundesplatz are two squares which are particularly lively on Market days, when hundreds of stalls are set up and housewives buy their vegetables and fruit ones, like the Geranium Market and, in November, the "Zibellmärit," at which the farmers offer thousands of artistically-plaited strings of onlons for sale.

Even a government miniater - or federal councillor, to use the official dealgrantion might be saen buying his onlons, hecause at the Zibelimärit things are more informal than in the nearby Bundeshaus, which is the seat of the federal government and administration.

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Tourists don't know about this lovely dairy area, where whole families take to the fields

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The Swiss aay that tha lovely Obartoggenburg Vallay is a holiday area patronized mainly by their fellow countrymen. It lha Swiss do really keep the place fo themselves, that is wise of them. For even in a country like Switzerland, which depends so heavily on foreign tourism to pay ita way in the world, the local people are entitled to keep a few of the chofeesi preserves to themselvea.

So it is that, all summer tong, the license platee on most of the cars parked outside such dent, hardworking farming families, wresting a populor hotels in Wildhaus as the Hirsehen, life Acker, and life Some identify their owners as eoming from Zurich, from other communitiea of the conton of St. Gallen, or from the adjaconf cantons of Aargau and Thurgau, Some few visitors come from as fer away ae Basel, Bern, and Geneva. The Germans and Dufeh have also diecovered the Obertoggenburg, as breathlaking views, they see the Swiss hard at

stein. French, British, and Seandinavians are not numerous. Incredibly, an American accent

One hazards the guess that many Swiss are drawn to the region becausa it reinlinds them of what they once were as a people - and still are in those scattered parts of the country where a mere 1 percent of the population still gets its ilving from the land. The communities of the Obertoggenburg, Wildhaus, Unterwasser, and Ait St. Johann are atricily rural. They are inhabited by a breed of sturdy, indepenliving from dairy lierds on handkerchief-size

View from the top

As visitors laze on the balcony of holiday fints or villas or ride one of the chairlifts, funiculars, or eable cars to dizzy summits with

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the camp are made by the camper.

have neighbors from Austria and Llechton- work in the field from dawn to dusk, gnihering moke likely own entertainment, and they hay for precious winter fodder. They cul ribhay for precious winter fodder. They cull rib-bonlike swalhs out of the rolling hillsides, ac-cording to patterns they alone can master, and the result is a patchwork of green, yellow, and bonlike swalls out of the rolling hillsides, acthe result is a patchwork of green, yellow, and door and Indnor). The local tourist effice in brown as the work proceeds. Whole families past summer arranged special cearse is bend lhelr backs to the taaks of mowing, rak- gymnasts, weovers, and those interested ing, turning, gothering, stacking, carling, and alowing it away carefully in the liuts that serve for barns. Wives lod along with their busbands, and grandparents alongside their grand-

> country is immediately evident. Negotioting the curves that connect Buchs and Wattwil, motorists must be ready at any moment to brake to accommodate a farmer (or his wile, son, or daughler) hauling the results of a doy's milking to a local milk center on a small truck mast

sembled, and from them proceeds are shipped all over Switzerland, and even abroad. But the chief beneficiaries are the local people, and the lucky lourists, who can go with buckets and bottles and collect a bonanza of fresh, creamy milk straight from the cow, and at an incredibly cheap price compared with thuse

key, and deliberately. There are no artificially yoursell, and fell your friends - or rab:

| many in exchange for the life of kidnapped West contributed "frontly all red tone" | Provide language | Provi contrived "tourist attractions," People have to maybe, don't.

painting rurni furniture.

The Obcrtoggenhurg, in short, is the place to spend a good, old-fnshloned family holidar Children of all ages omuse themselves by by Second of two articles tiour, halting around a shutllececk, knother That the Obertoggenburg is essentially milk about a croquel ball, or imprevising land games. Further to keep them out of mixtle qualified instructors supervise sessions and lcyball, baskethall, and, above sil, gym at the Cummunity Center. Scratch a Swiss, no nelly as been a well-worn guerrilla-terrorist training how young, and underneath you'll lind 192 kyears. Carlos is naming those who guined profi-

thto this charming and serene elmosts. Walcomians even now are reported to be tradning At the milk centers, alt the churus are asa discordant note. The Obertoggenburging than instructors have long been active in the date place, at any rate during the sugar tamps of the Popular Front for the Liberation of During the winter it resonals with set (PFLP), an extreme group which rejects comvolces, tinking transistor radios, and thetas, but listed. Carlos is associated with this group. For anyone who clines to the old-lasher | 1 Japanese Red Army raiders both of the Shell till

idea that holidays are for relaxation, and a in Singapore and of the Japanese Embassy in Kufor frenzied exections in tar-off places read the sought refuge in South Yemen's sprawing only at ecdossal inconvenience, the Ohotog In the Oherteggenburg, tourism itself is low- burg is Just about ideal. Come and seek including weapons specialist Rolf Poble, freed by

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> and to the "Black September" organization, which the Munich massocre of Israell athletaa at mpic games, la reported by Western sources lo millions of dollars. And some in-Laurces claim that Carlos was rewarded with beand 2 million by Colonel Qaddafi for kid-OPEC ministors. The wounded Hans Joschim to have reaped a further \$100,000.

Aterrorisis in Europe Through an agent in East

th gans and sabotage Through Cubun courses.

PELP's operations chief and Carlus's immediate

camp numbers among its many graduales the

Red Army members who seized the French Em-

countries such as Somalla and Uganda also play

mails, where roughly 1,500 Cubsns reportedly acl by odvisers in this hilberio heavily Soviet-in-

country, das Waddieh Haddad's base during the

pectacular hijscking of Air France flight 139 to

nda, several hundred Palestinians reportedly fly

try's Russian MIC jela and acl as bodyguards for

ldi Amin. As for Fleid Marshal Amin, he wel-

sonally the hijsckers of the Air France jumbo jet

led the hijackers to be reinforced by a local con-

'Palestinians plus Carlos's Ecuadorian pal Antonio

etter. And it was apparently Uganda that supplied

Astman terrorists with heat-seeking SA-7, or

issles with which to allack an El Al airliner land-

ighboring Kenya's Nairobi airport taat year; the

ornever, with its huge oil revenues and its mas-

ples of Soviel weaponry, remains tha traditional

stater, and bank-roller of the international terror-

I the years Colonel Qaddafl's Muslim and nation-

ticism has prompted him to aid a multitude of dis-

recei groups. Among those profitting are groupa in Somsila, South Yemen, Chad, Morocco, Tu-

and, the Philippinea, Panama, Sardinia, and Cor-

earrested before they could fire.

The Hague in 1974.

rs welcome

Uganda, in June-July, 1976.

backing for the provisional IRA came dramatiin 1973 with the Irish Navy'a capture of the Claudis. The ahlp's holds were stuffed with Irom the Libyana through a Weat German by Joe Cahill, Belfast bosa of tha "provos." as stresled on board, la the man to whom the insh Northern Aid Committee has diseds of thousanda of dollars raised in the INAC is being suad by the U.S. Government in the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

rsidered almost ceriainly tha source of Soviating that the IRA proyon have used against poy outposts in North Ireland. Il was the

source, too, fur the pair of Strela missiles found, fortunalely before they could be used against air troftic, in the possession of Palestlnians urrested in 1973 near Rome Airport. Tivee of the terrorists were later flown back to a warm reception in Trundl

One of the most deflicated "rejectionists" (rejecting compromise with Israel), Litya has used terrorism both to undermine more moderate Arab governments and to try in wreck peace moves,

It was a Libyan-sponsored group thid killed 32 people in a bloody affack on Rome Alrport in December, 1973 Members of the group questioned later in Kuwadi, said that the original alin had been to disrupt Arab-Israeli peace talks due to start that munth by assassinating U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on his arrival in Beirnt. When this was thwarfed, the terrorists, supplied with weapons shipped Hirough a Libyan diplomatic pouch and netting on the orders of a Libyan diplomat, switched their assault to Itome-

A noire bizarre affair concerned Colonel Quaddaff's reported order in 1973 (when Libya and Egypt theoretically were ledernted) to an Egyptian submarine commander to Torpedo Britaln's liner Queen Elizabeth II as it cridsed he word Israel filled with Jews celebrating Israel's 25th anniversary. Egyptian President Sadut Is said to have promptly countermanded that order.

Although Libya remains perhaps the most overl sancluary for terrorists, there are signs that Colume! Unidafi is becoming concerned about his image. Recently he persuided Chail's rebels (whom he has supported) to let lungcaptive anthropologist Françoise Clausire and her husband return to France; and he has been trying to mediate in the Philippines' Muslim insurrection (which he had aarlier

Back-door warfare

Meanwhile, Iraq (another vigorous "rejectionist") has taken a more active role on the terrorist scene. "Black June" terrorists operating out of Iraq sppear lo be responsible for a siring of recent incidents: the attempted assassination of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Khaddam lasi December in Damaseus; the atlack on Amman's Intercontinental Hotel a month earlier; assaults on Syrian embassies in Rome and Islamabad in October; and the attack on Damaseus' Semiramis Hotel in September.

It appears that Iraq is using "Black June" terrorists for a form of surrogale, back-door warfare agabish more moderate Arab stales. The "Black September" organization started in much the same way, initially concentrating its fury against Jordan, which had routed the Palestinian guerrillas in September, 1970, and later broadening tis scope internationally, with Libyon support. At the same time, Iraq now seems to have become one of the main bases for the extreme PFLP and Ita terrorisi maaler-planner Waddleh Haddad es well as for Palestinian "rejectionists" fleeing Syrian-controlled Lebanon.

A curious sidelight in Irao's role emerged in Naw York a couple of months ago. Agents of the U.S. Treasury's Alcohot, Tobaceo, and Firearms (ATF) division discovared tha purchase through a Greek middiaman of 200 fully automatic tions. These "Mse-10a" are small, compact, 45-caliber weapons described by weapons experts as "ideal for terror-

When discovered, half of the order had been delivered to the Iraqi mission. But only 70 of the 100 weapons were handed over to ATF agenta last Dac. 11. Some informad aources suspect that the 30 mlasing Mac-10s had been smuggled out of the country in the Iraql diplomatic pouch. Since then, Iraqi misalon diplomal Alaeddin M. al-Tayysr quietly has been declared unwelcome and racalled homa. Perhaps as the world saftles into some new and more

stabla post-colonial, post-cold-war framawork, the bitter rage of would-be tarrorista will abb. Maanwhila, tha affort to airengthen national defenses, to build more offactive inlarnational agreements, and to shift world public opinion against tarrorism facas formidabla obstsclaa - nof taast the overt or more subtle opposition of a handful of alates.

ceps it in business

A chronology 1970 Saptambar

October

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1972 Mey

1973 March

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How a handful of radical states

Mideest Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine IPFLP) tries to hijack five airliners in one week: An attempt on El Al is foiled; Pan Am plane is flown to Cairo and blown up; Swissair, TWA, BOAC jets hijacked to Dsw-son's Field, Jerdan, and blown up.

Saplembar lordan: Army crushes l'alestinian guerrillas.

fluee members of lapenese Red Army (JRA) kill 25 at Lod

Munich 11 Israeli athletes are killed when Black September Organization (BSO) attacks Olympic quarters Weapons allegedly brought in by Libyan diplomatic pouch.

Munich, Luffhansa airliner hijacked, forcing release of three BSO survivors of Olympic attack, terrorists all flown to

Kharloum BSO seizes Saudi Embassy, execules a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats. Legiorists later reported moved to

Amsterdam IRA and tour Palestinians broack Japan Air Lines 747 to Libya, where it is blown up. Albens: Two Arabs altack passengers, killing three, wound

Rome: Police airost live Palestinians with Libyan-supplied

Austria: Iwo Palestinians kidoap Three Russian Tews, forc ing Austrians te close Schonau Transit Camp; the Palestin ia**ns** are later flown to Libva Mideast Arab Israeb war

Rema: Libyan-sponsorad greup silacks U.S. and German December London: PFLP (probably Carlos) nearly kills Jossph E. Sleff,

Singapore: Two Japanese plus two PFLP ettack Shall refin-1974 January

Kuwali: Five PFLP storm Japanese Embessy, seize hos-tsges; Singapore and Kuwaii terrorisis flown to South Ye-Fabruary

Parie: JRA courier errested with forced documents.

The Hegue: Three JRA (with PFLP aid) seize French Embassy: ell three, plus cewier, flown to Syria. Paris: PFLP (prebably Carles) kills Iwo, wounds 34, with

hand grenede eutside Le Brugstore. Paris: PFLP cerries out two attacks on sircraft at Orly Air-

porl; first greup escapee, second seizes hostages and is flown to Iraq.

West Berlin: Politicish Palar Lorenz is kidnapped; five West erman terrorists flown to Seuth Yemen in exchange for

Slockholm: Six West Germans ettack Ihair embassy, which is blown up when demande denied. Paris: Carloe escapes French agants, killing two; thrae Cuben diplomets expelled

Kuale Lumpur: Five JRA trained in PFLP camps in Lebanon RA; ell 10 flown to Libye.

The Netherlands: Four Syrians planning to kidnap Russian Jaws are arrested; They had trained in Soviet Uolon.

Vienne: Carlos, PFLP gang kidnap OPEC mioisiers and end Nairobl: Three PFLP errested with SA-7 missiles apparently

from Libys via Liganda Lebanon: Mejor Syrian interventien. Entable: Air France lumbo jet hijacked to ligande by PFLP June

group; refuele in Libya; July 4 tsraells rescue hosiages, killing seven ferrorists. Istanbul: Two PFLP trained in Libyn ettack airport lounge; four are killed, including alds to Sanator Invits. August

Belgrade: Carlos visits Yugoslavia en roule fo iraq and beck lo Libyn. September Damescus: Semiramis Hotel nifecked by "Bleck June"

September group frained in and backed by Iraq. Rome and Isinianhed: Syrian embassies nilacked by tradi-October

backed "Blinck June." Amman: Intercontinuated Hotel netroked by "Black June." November amascus: Altempted instantion of Syrine Foreign Min-December ister by "Binck Juns."

Paris: Abu Daoud, accused of planning 1972 Munich Olym-ple massacre, errested, then allowed to tly te Algeria

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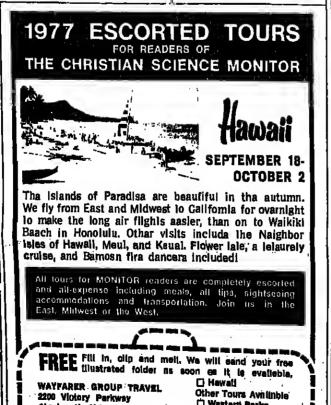
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Middle East

Why Carter bows to both sides in Arab-Israeli dispute

By Geoffrey Godaell Oversesa news editor of The Christian Science Monitor For the first time since the establishment of

the atete ol Israel, an American President has publicly supported what each aide in the Israeti-Arab diapute has insisted on:

 For the larselis, "defensible bordera." • For the Palestinians, a "homeland."

President Carter used these key phrasea in public utterances between Msrch 7 (when welcoming Israeti Premier Yitzhak Rebin to Weshington) and Merch 16 (at the Town Meeting in Clinton, Massachusetts). He has since stood by them. But paradoxically the initial result has been to make both Israells and Palestiniaos more, not less obdurate about meeting face to fece to discuss a compromise settlement.

Yet the fact remains that no previous U.S. president has ever dared show an explicitly in public an awarenesa and understanding of the two opposed positions - and of the need to move forward from them to the middle ground of compromise. What Mr. Carter has done is to oblige cach side to recognize the only broad outline within which a settlement can be. found: one that takea into account the detarmilnation of the other to secure a place of Ita own within which it can hope to survive. In the long run, that recognition ati round could expedite rather than impede a aettiement.

The reason for the initial obduracy of each la that cach sees Mr. Carter's bow in the direction of the other as canceling out the President's bow in the direction of Itacif.

To the Pelestinians (and other Araba) Mr. Carter's recognition of the need for Israel to awailow. have "delensible borders" means American Isveell Prime Minister Rabin has implicitly

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acquiescence in Israal'a holding on to Arab territory aeized in the six-day war ol 1967.

To the Israells, Mr. Carter's recognition of tha Palestinians' need for a "homeland" means American acquieacence in the possibility of a separate Arab state aqueezed between itself and Jordan which would try to expand at Israel'a (not Jordan'a) jarritorial ex-

The official Palestinian response wes made more explicit last week in what the Palestinian National Council (PNC) did and did not do at its meeting in Calro over the past 10 days. The council did not amend the Palestinlan National Charter (or covenant) which, as atill worded, commits Palestiniana to the etiminatinn ol Israel as a state. This wording remains the basis of Iarael'a now reaffirmed rafusal to sit down and talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). But the PLO was atili given a mandate by the PNC to join in any Middle East negotiations - provided it is invited to them as e separate entity and on an equal footing with other participants -

But this of course is as unacceptable to the Isrselis - at least at present - as is the wording of the Palestinian Netional Charter.

Nevertheless, the Isreelis seem to be reading more promptly the Implications of Mr. Carter's words for them than are the Paleatinians. When it comes to the crunch, the kind of "defensible borders" that Mr. Carter ages for Isracl (as eishorated in his March 9 news ronterence) is going to be much easier for Paleatinians and other Arabs to swallow than ia the Palestinian "homeland" for the laracita to



Arab children at play in a land not their own

ronfirmed this by saying on the Isrecii atate Arab ieaders - notably President Salet d radio March 20: "In the current [Carter] ad- Egypt - that the PLO pursue its reconciliate ministration positions, there are great differences from the Iaraell positions." Mr. Rabin added that his government intended to jaunch a campaign to convince American public opinion that the Israeli position on both borders and any Palestinian homeland were right. (The alm of this preaumably would be to use U.S. public - and congressional - opinion as leverage against any Carter initiative distastelul to

On the Paleatinian homeland, Israel's position is that the maximum acceptable to it is a Palestinian Weat Bank of the Jordan, with perhapa the Gaza Strip, constitutionally linked to Jordan - never a separate entity. The PNC gathering in Cairo, incidentatly, refused to take Themes lies the solution: a Middle East selleany lormal note of suggestiona from moderate

with King Husseln of Jordan and explored possibility of attending any Middle East pro-

During their talks and since, the Presidenta gone on record as vigorously committed to preservation of Israel's right to exist - seit finction). Simultaneously he has floated to same point and counterpoint - with perhaps reversed empinesis - will be sounded by Mr. Carter with the Arab heads of government who will be following the Israell Prime Minister to Washington. in reconcillation of the two

conference as part of the Jordanian delegate Mr. Rabin has visited Mr. Carter this moot

thereby to ailay Israet's most basic lear the Palesimian homeland idea. Presumable to

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Property injentiles

"A major change came about in my lile. Up ties, and credos evolved by others. "I resolved to do my own thinking, and sea

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor auch realizations in the face of the formidable Cambridge, Massachuaetts power of great corporations, great atates, and Richard Buckminster Fuller was just com- all their knowhow, guns, moniea armiea, tools nleting his 40th trip around the world the day I and information?' Then, self-answering: 'The dropped in on him, but his mind was on still individual can take initiatives without anybody's permission.' Elbows outstretched at his sidea, the world-"When you see a freah stream of water

famous invector gripped the armrests of his working your way, if you acrape the earth a

around the sun at a speed of 60,000 m.p.h. "Many people ask me these days where I live," he continued with a gnomish grin, "and I don't mean to be facetious. But I say I live on a planet that is making 60,000 miles per hour around the sun. We are all astronauts abourd Spaceship Earth, you know, and with the movement of the galexies, it becomes nonsensical to ask where we tive." His words spill out like a burst of photons.

moment the two ol us were being hurled

another trip.

Here in a tiny, third-floor hotel room atrewn with cardboard globes, lecture reprints, and lan mall, I had begun a guided tour into the iner space of "Bucky" Fuller — that American visionary asid by Marshail McLuhao to be "the Leonardo da Vincl of our time."

Spacemao Fuller has bean called many things in his 81-year life odyssey. Frank Lloyd Wright said he was a person "of more absolute ntegrity than any other man I have known." in 1930 a book reviewer for Time magazine called him "an architect who incoherently arrives at accurate conclusions."

He bas been tagged "godfather" of the Whole Earth Catalogue, Rousseaulan romantic, attable eccentric, "the intersection of a By a staff photographa pair of Yankee vectors," "genlus/crank," carlographer, poet, mathematician, asilor. But Bucky" doesn't care to be categorized - as "dome man" or otherwise. He calls himself a comprehensive, anticipatory, deisgn-scieoce explorer . . . I like to think of myself as a

Bucky Fullar postulates that "if the universe s more in line with Einstein than Newton, hers is no reason why the mind ought not to live in time with the speed of light," His life reflects that philosophy Words so hour, and lectures an everage of leftee a week on his "dymaxion" ootioo of han and the univarse. (Dymaxion: "getting More with less.") This year marks in Bucky fuller's lifew whet be calle "a half-century of tervice to mankind."

In 1927, as a short, wiry 52-year-old, he atood leatly on the shore of Laka Michigan. He had been a poor student and was theo living with his wife Ann in a Chicago slum. Their first daughter had just died, and Bucky was bankrupt. There he stood contemplating suicida. "It was a jump or think" decisioo, ha recalls loday. Fortunately for the world, he chosa tha

to then I had been conditioned, both lovingly and barshly, to live in accord with inspirations, biases, values, concepts, resolves, laws, loyal-

what the individual with a wife and newborn child could produce on behalf of his fellow. to aa "Buckminster Cothedral."

Exploring the inner-space of Buckminster Fuller

seat, arched his back, and cast a wide-eyed tittle, the water will run your preferred path," gaze ahead, as if welting for a countdown to gays Mr. Fuller. At the time he knew that "notake-off. "Are you ready?" said Mr. Fuller, body was going to pay me lor my work, but 1 matter of factly reminding me at that very knew if I were doing what God wanted to be



'Man was designed to be a succeas'

done, I would get on. Since I committed myaelf to others, only the impossible bas happened."

Before that day by Lake Michigan, Bucky had twice been expelled from Harvard Univarsity. Since then he has bean appointed that same university's Charles Ellot Norton Professor of Poetry, a chair once held by T. S. Etiot. He is now Professor Emeritus at both Soutbern Illinois University and the University of schools are "Ignorance lactories," oow holds 39 honorary degreea, as well as 818 patents in 65 countries. He has just published his 18th book; and his first book, published in 1938, continues to set 1,000 copies a month. He is designer of the "World Game," (the

object of which is to "make the world work" and make sure "everyone wins." He also designed the "dymaxion" car, a bulbous nine-passenger vehicle, which he claims is not a car but the "isnd-taxling phase of e wingless flying device." Among his other invantions are tha distortion-free "dymaxion" map; tha "dymaxion" bathroom, which could be diestamped like an automobile; and the word "dynaxioo" - a hybrid of "dynamic," "maximum" and the suffix "-ion."

Commercially most of Bucky's designs fell flat oo their faces - that is, until he spun his delicate spider web design for those giant "Geodesic domes." Today, however, there are 100,000 of these structures buill in more than one half of the countries of the world. Among them was the U.S. Pavilion at Montreal's 1987

Expu - a building which Peter Ustinov refers faces heed-on the question of man's chancea

Igan, spanned an area twice the size of St. Pe- begin to realize 'We are here for our minda.' Bucky'a Dearborn dome weighed five ounces per square loot.

Bucky's own "dymaxlon life" harnesses the roncentrated insight of an Aibert Einstein or Jules Vernea with the discipline of a former Navy officer and the simplicity in filestyle of a Thoreau, lie wastes netther time or money. Much of the \$200,000 he corns each year la spent just getting around Spaceshtp Earth. Each year he heits his ginbetrotting to spend the month of August on Bear Island in Maine's Penobscot Bay with his family and his sloop

Mr. Fuller not only plays but works by intuitioo. He rejects "rational, linear, ego-centred patterns of thinking" and scripts neither his life nor his lectures. Each lecture apina ita own unpredictable threada, weavea them into a rich verbai cerpet capable ol dazzling en audience and as difficult to unravel as "Finnegan's Wake" or a Rauschenberg cotlage.

While he has been known to "think aloud" lor eight hours at a atretch, and wouldo't hesitate to string nine adjectives together in a sentence, he has a keen appreciation lor precision and economy in language. "Emerson said the great poet puts the most in the fewest words." saya Bucky. "By that test the greateat poem is Einstein's E-mc', which says everything in six syllables."

Bucky was never ona to let school get in the way of his education or language in the way of his communication. He is constantly redefining commonpisce terms and inventing new ones hefty enough to hoist the meaning he given them. In Fulierese, "time" is "aomething we wait in," "wealth" is "energy directed by knowledge." Because light takes time to travel, cothing is "simultaceous" ("except God," saya Bucky). In his verbal shorthand "tensegrity" is "tensional integrity." For "romantic flat-earth words" like "sunrise" and "sunset" Bucky prefers to substitute the more scientifically eccurate terms "sunsight" and

Unfortunately the world has gotten into the bad habit of "thinking in one-picture answers," isments Bucky, who prefers cinematic imagas. "There is nothing in one picture of e caterpillar that tells you It will become e buttarfly. Likewise, the universe is a scenario."

Like the butterfly, Bucky'a universe is a totally regenerative closed system: Energy is never used up, only transformed. Resourcea are never destroyed, only out of place, unrealized. Ha compares the diminishing world fuel supply to the tiny food supply stored inside an unhatched egg, which is gobbled by the unwitting young chick until it is finally forced to peck through the shell and find e more permanent acurce of sustemance.

Bucky rejects "limited" Matthusian and Darwinian doomaday notions of "not enough to "After all," he says, "I'm really nothing spe-On the other hand he is no Pollyanna. Hs . news."

lor survival on Earth: "Humanity has come to Epitomizing his "getting more for ieaa" phi- an extraordinary moment. We have the option iosophy one dome Mr. Bucky Fuiler built lor to survive, but it is absolutely touch and go. ihe Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Mich- The question is whother the human family can er's dome in Rome. While that Reneisaance At this point in time the fist and muscle conmarvel weighs 1,350 pounds per aquare loot, trol humanity. Il the fist ataya around for the next 10 years, we're ail through, wiped out. il we get through the next 10 years with mind in control we'ti make it. You might call the next decade Earth's final examination period."

tic brushes ids hand over his white crewent and closes his eyes in concentration. "The lirst question to ask nurselves: 'What of nur own experience provides experimental evidence nt a greater intellect operating on our universe than the human one?"

"Personally I am overwhelmed by the spirt tual evidence of a greater intellect. Catt it God, but a word is just a direction and so utterly inadequate to capture the meaning of this 100 percent efficient, eternally unlimited integrity. refuse to believe that we were put hers on Earth to be amused or displeased. The evolution of the universe was not intended for such smati thinga. The universa and man are utterly metaphysical."

"Over the average human lifespan, tona of aolids, liquids, and gases pass indiffarently through man, much as water passes through a wave, or rope slides through a knot," aays Bucky. But man, like the wave end the knot, is a "metaphysical patterned integrity . . . The rope is not the knot, the water is out the wave. I am not vesterdey'a cereal," he protests. Uninrtunataly, "man apenda too much time aatisfying his emotions, hunger, and reproductive urges that he leaves little time for the most important question of all: 'Why is man in the

"Every child," Bucky claima, "is born a genius" but is enslaved by the misconceptions and self-doubt of the adult world, and spends much of his lifa having to "unlearn" that perspective. Mr. Fuller quips that he was "born with the fortunate bandicap of farsightedness" (until age four he was unable to focus his eyes" on anything within reach). He has maintained his "wide angle" view of the universe over

"Man was designed to be a success, not a failure. And metephysical man as mind is master over the physical," says Bucky, who asserts that humans comprehend "less that one millionth of reality." Ho contends that "while man is physically infinitesimal compared to the billions of stars end galazies, the ebilitles of his mind are unlimited: "Mind is greater than and distinct from brain because it deals with the eternal," says Bucky.

Yst after half e century of auccessfully navigating his own inner and outer space, this world-lamous inventor flinches whan ogling admirers suggest he is a guru or genius. "I've" never had an intention of trying to change anyone else. The question is, How can I be of service to you without limiting your own degrees of freedom?

go around" and survival of only the filtest. Hs cial I'm just a healthy low-average human prefers the Golden Rule to lifeboat ethics being who happened to be madged out of the "There is no such thing as race or class. There nest, it was something anyone round to. He is only humanity on Spaceship Earth. he says. passes and smiles. "Perhaps that's the good

<u>home</u>

financial

'Physical quality of life' index places U.S. sixth

By Guy Halverson Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

According to en important new study issued here by the Overseas Development Cnuncli (ODC), there is rising aconomic disparity between northern industrial nations and southarn developing nations (as well as within many na-

The cludy, entitled "The United States and Warld Development: Aganda 1977" (New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc. \$4.95) has included a "Physical Quality of Life Index," which can be used elongside per capita GNP indicators to assess a nation's progress in meeting basic human needs.

By the ODC'e living scale, such nations as the Natherlands, Conada, the United Kingdom, and Sweden - with thoir welfare-oriented snclal programs - tend to do hetfer than tha United States, which has a rating similar to East Garmany and Ireland.

Many intarnational Irade exparts and economists have called for such a scale the past scvcral years. Traditional GNP scales tend to minimize economic disparitlea between end within nations. They also ignore how well a natioo is meesuring up in such areas as life expectancy, infant mortality end literacy.

Critics of such an index argue that the report does not give adequate weight to the climate of economic and "political freedom" within a nation as a key element of basic hu-

The ODC study argues that the United States - with a new administration in power - Is now in a unique position to help fashion a major overhaul of the world economic setting.

The study says the U.S. must go heyond "policy as usual." It cails for for-reaching reforms of existing international economic institutions, while expanding programs to meet haste human needs in the world's poorest na-

Campaign call

reat profit in leftovers.

of remainders-selling bookshops.

The immediate question, according to foreign-trade end aid specialists, is how the U.S. will resist growing protectionisf sentiments within the Congress. Further cufbacks in U.S. development assistance, which has plummeted roughly 50 percent since 1963, ere also seen as a

During the 1976 presidential election com-

By Ralph Sheffer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London booksellera have found out there le

Known in the trade as remainders, these

books were for years gathering dust on hack-

Now, enterprising British publishers have

taken financial interest in establishing chains

Used books sell in London

paign, then-candidate Jimmy Corter called for o step-up in U.S. Development Assistonce. Moreover, he has indicated that U.S. aasietance should he increasingly channeled through multilateral agencies, such as the World Bank and the United Nations.

in an "Overseas Mission" radto and talevision broadcast here this week, John W. Sewell, vice-president of the ODC, a Washingtonbased non-profit research group, urged strong U.S. action. "The time has come for the United Statee to look for a series of accelerated reforms in terms of the institutions governing both the developed and developing countries, because it's in our interest end it's in

Livability charted

Mr. Sewell also repeated an argument advanced in the Agenda 1977 etudy. The U.S. and developing nations should work for a world in which "the basic minimum human needs of most of the world's poor people have already been mct," by the end of this century, he sald.

One question raised by some analyste here ebout the Agenda 1977: To what extent is it possible for the U.S. and other major industrial powers, lo promote development and equity at the same time in the least developed nations? "Equity considerations" (such as agrarian reform) often lead to political turmoll or alterations that can frustrate growth.

Among other key points raised by the new ODC report:

• The U.S. should seek the largest possible tariff reductions while updating its generalized aystem of preferancee. The report notes that if all barriers to manufectured goods were to fall, developing nations could hoost earnings by a whopping \$24 billion.

• The U.S. should participate in current negotiations on a common fund for commodify buffer stocks, as proposed by third world nations - huf nof commil itself yet to such a fund. U.S. should conlinue support for compensatory financing plans, meenwhile, while analyzing and helping to expand row materials processing within developing nations.

• Tha U.S. must urge an immediate world review of the huge debts of low-income nationa while considering debt forgiveness or relief for middle-income developing nations. The report also notes the ongoing importance of private

One is Words and Muelc which opened its

Five years ago there were only about 10

shops in England selling remainders. Now, ac-

cording to book trade officials, there are more

than 150 of the new breed. Book Smith, with

annual sales volume of \$1.2 million, has saven

stores doing approximately \$750,000 from re-

doors for the first time in December, 1974, at

Marhie Arch. Words end Music will open num-

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Fiva countries top U.S. in physical living standard

"We edit the paper so that when the reader is through reading it, he is not in a pit of despair. We're not rosy. But we study, we describe solutions."

Editor and Manager The Christian Science Monitor

John Hughes lives more than news. He livee a philosophy of life that is brondly ahared by the other editors and reporters on the Monitor staff. It's a philosophy thet digs - and digs hard. Not only to uncover foday's global problems, but also to search out solutions and steps towned A longtime foreign correspondent,

Hughes covered - ond somotimes uncovered - revolutions, wars, and newsmekers from prime ministers to drug-runners. In so doing he picked up a etring of awards including the Pulitzer Prize for Internetional Reporting.

Since 1970 his tenure as Monitor Editor has been charecterized by the energy, professionalism, end ineight of his reporting cereer. These same qualities permeete the Monitor, end you can enjoy them when you subscribe.

By reading across this table of last Tuesdey's mid-dey interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rete.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

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ber 15 shortly.

, .	U.S. Dellar	British W	f. German Mark	French Franc	Detch Gelider	Belgian Franc	Swigs Franc
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Frankfurt · Paris	2.3895	4.1082	-	<i>4</i> 798	.9558	065200	- 3385
Ansterdace	4.9801 2.5000	8.5528	2.0442		1.9928	135880	1. 1.9582
Brundle(c)	36.65Qt	4.2935 61.9430	1,0463	5020		.065212	9820
Zorich	2.5458	1.3722	15,3380 1,0654	7.3593 5112	14,660(Beatag.	14.3962

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

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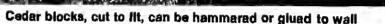
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Designers focus on the head of the bed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



By Noncy Iran Philitps Special to The Christian Science Monttor

lleadboards, whether they are attached to the bed, or appear as decorations on the wall at the head of the bed, are the perfect topping for e simple framed bed. And some imaginalive ideas have come from a number of model homes and show houses in this area. Jean Zoller, ASID, with her partner, Wendy Elrick, of Jean-

Lee, Inc., of suburhan Morton Grove, Illinois, designed the interiors for Hoffman Builders' new single-family attached homas in Bloomingdale, a western Chicago suburb. In one bedcom they placed beds against a wall which they decorated to creata the lilusion of a headboard. In another bedroom they attached an arrangement of cedar

blocks to the wall, in a triangular shape, to creale a natural headboard for the bed.

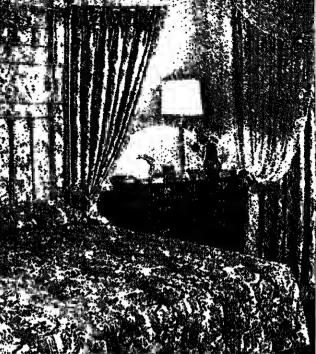
"Pisn the arrangement of the cedar blocks on paper first," recommends decorator Zoiler, "then have them cul to fit and attach them to the wails with nalls or glue." The nails will not show after thay are hammered into the codor, she advises.

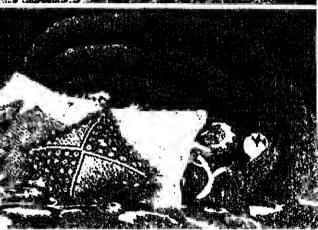
In a bedroom in one of the four styles of homes in the Westlake community, the well backdrop was designed to match the bedspread and annear as a continuation of it. A matching piece of cloth was backed with paper and glued to the walt, Two-byfours, painled to mateu the wall, were then attached on either side to finish the detail.

When Marsholi Field & Co. Interior designers created model rooms for Waler Tower Place condomintums on Chicago's near north side, they added interest to a handsome brass bed by placing shirred fabrics matching the bedspread behind the brass headboard.

in a show house in suburban (ink Park, Hugh Phinikett Jr., ASID, used a channel tufted design like a sunburst behind a platform bed. Fabric was mounted over foam, then lufted, and mounted to wood, ile did it in rich brown velvet to enhance n room in which the walls were brown and the base of the best a

Lines painted on the wail itself have added interest to the bed in a room designed for another show house by Ellici Sumuels, ASID. The hed was "boxed in" with wooden stornge units, and the surrounding walls were painted in graphic mural style to match the free-form design of the beitspread





Fabric enhances two different headboards

Chickens do the ground work for better lettuce

or catfood can with top and bottom removed -

When first set out I cover the little lettuce

plants with a gallon-sized plastic milk jug from

which the cap and bottom have been removed.

This protects the plants from winds while fhey

become established. At the same time the

somewhat cloudy plastic lets in all the light a

young plant needs while filtering out some of

Lettuce is a rapid grower, hence the need

for a nutrient-rich soll and plenty of moisture.

See that the beds are well wetered, particu-

larly whan the heads begin to form. A strew or

shredded-leaf mulch is beneficial hoth for

keeping the roots cool and conserving aoil

You might try growing lettuca all eummer

and plant the seedling in this.

the eun'e heat.

By Pefer Tonge

Weymouth, Massachnaetts The best head lettuce I ever grew - cahbage-sized, and that's no exaggeration - was in soil on which chickona had run around for the best part of a decade.

Over the years e good deal of atraw litter had combined with the manure to hreak down into a fabulously rich, humus-filled soli in which any lettuce seed of reasonable lineaga could not possibly fall. Ever since then, I've tried to repeat the con-

ditions in that chicken run. And if I've come marginally close, the lettuca has been good. In short, head letluce does beat in aoft soll that is rich in nitrogen. It likee whaf cabbage likea. Two kinds planted

in my garden I grow two lettuce strains thacs, a crisp iceberg-type generally carried by supermarkats, and huttercrunch, a more ose-heading, bihb-type with the most tander and best-tasting leaves of the lot. They grow

The Ithaca iettuce eeedlings are act out 15 belies apart with a buttercrunch in-between The Milercrunch, which form small heads quickly, are harvested first, leaving space for

Water Visions Yan Ness Water Garden Upland, CA 81788 (7.14) 082-2425

the targer Ithaca to grow into. Is there a hetter intercropping combination?

As much composi and manure as I can spare are forked lightly info the rows where the lettuce will he set out a week later. Then at planting time I pisce a trowelful of manure at the bottom of each hole, topped by about an inch of soli. Thia assurea each plant of a goodly supply of nitrogen - so imporisnt to vigorous growth. Rabbit and chicken manurea are beat lettuce. Cow manure, with a sprinkling of bloodmeal, works well, too. Another good nitrogen aource is cottonaeed meal.

Cool-weather crop

Lettuce is a cool-weather crop. So in the South it is grown from late fall through aarly spring. In the North It grows in spring and fall - and all summer long in those rare areas where moisture-laden sea hreezes moderate the temperature.

Here in Maseachusetts, I atsrt my sead indoors about four weeks hafore the young acedlings are eet out. In other words, I sow in early March for an April planting. When the plants succession crop. Seed for the fall crop is sown. outdoors in the first part of August.

It helps in forming good heads for tha lettuce seedling to be transplanted at least once. This is because the transplanting shock encourages the development of a strong root system reistive to leaf growth. I sow the seed in a flat; then transplant the young plants into fur-ther flats before finally setting tham out.

Seedlings sown directly outdoors are transplanted only once - from ecodhed to growing

Hardening seedlings

A week before setting the young plants out-doors, harden them off a little by towering night temperatures and by watering lese frequently. Allow the surface of the soil to dry out before giving them more water. No good is accomplished by allowing the plants to will from thirst. Finally, water the transplants thoroughly an hour or so before setting them out. When transplanting, remove the outer laaves of the young plant.

At this stage lettuce are vulnerable to the cutworm. A piece of paper wrapped around the

stem forms a suitable protective collar. A twig with two layers of cheesecfoth or a combination of laticework and cheesaclofh. pushed into the ground right next to the stem is effective, too. I often helf hurry a tunafish

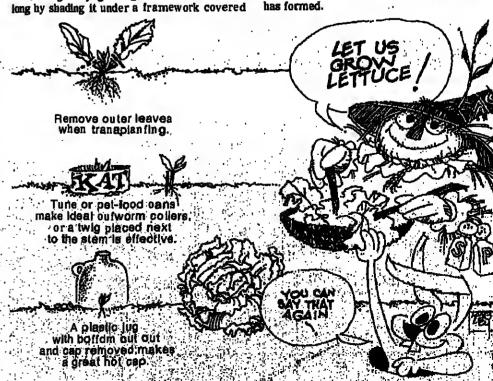
In brief

Soll: Rich humus-filled loam. Dig in compost and nitrogen-rich manurea - rebblt and chicken are best. Bloodmeal, cottonseed meel, and feathermeal are all rich in nitrogen.

Planting: Set these frost-hardy plants out when severe cold weather is over. In the North sow indoors (or in a cold frame) four weeks before setting out. Lettuce tends to benefit from transplanting.

Culture: Water well. Mulch soli with straw or shredded leaves. Extend growing season into the hot months of summer by shading under cheesecloth of laticework.

Harvest: Pull iceberg-type lettuce when heads feel firm; hibb-type lettuce can be eaten at any stage hut are metura once a loose head



Ingrid Bergman —

naturally

Staff correspondant of

The Christian Science Monitor

ferre that Mme. Bargman and har husband, Lars Schmidt, maintain in Paris behind his of-

tice (he is a theatrical producer), and I am re-

peallog the exchange to this tall, pentsuffed

woman who looks like the older sister of the

Ingrid Bergman of "Casablanca," only even

It is togrid Bergman, and she is laughing,

"Well, it's nice of you to remember. But I've

slolen that quote. I stole it from Claudette Col-

bert, who said if in an interview I onec read.

And t always telt gullly about that. Until I told

her that I'd stolen it, and now it has become

mine, sod she said: "Well don't you worry.

I've stolen it in my turn from Albert Schweil-

zer." Once again the lough. Only this time, I

join her. A great quote has now become a fine

I am in the rue Veldzquez apartment of the

Schmidts because Mine. Bergman has been np-

pearing on PBS-TV in the United States, in-

troducing each of a series of five dramas pro-

duced by Granada TV in Britain coiled "Child-

hood." I have been given her miniber to enil in

Choiselle, a suburb nbout 40 kilometers outside

When i call and ask for her, a voice

venture, s part in a new version of "Waters of

the Moon," by N. C. Hunter, to be done at Chi-

tain on a pulley that closes off the bedroom.

The walls, celling, and bedspresd are all the

"I don't reslly-idenlify with any of the

'Childhood' series." she aaya. "I did the In-

troductions simply because I thought the drs-

mas were splendid, and I knew that my name

atlached to them might convince a tew mora

"My own childhood was vary different; not

very happy. I grew up so lonaly. My mothar

dled when I was two, and my fathar when I

Was 12%. An aunt moved into the tamfly and

"From the lime I was a little child I wanted

o act. The theatar was a kind of hiding place,.

suppose. People who ara lonely and hava a

difficult time finding themselves often go into

the thaater because there are masks you can

put on. It helps you to release whatever it is

you are festful ot. What you say on stage you

laveo't written, and what you pretend to be is

not you. It is an escape. I still find it an es-

"But now I have not much difficulty meeting

self and, I hope, tor the people that see me. In

Mme. Bergman, whose hair fa still a brown-

same colorful fabric as the curfain.

people to tune in.

cape, and I still love it.

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A CHORUS LINE

Theaters

chesler, England, in May with Wendy Hiller.

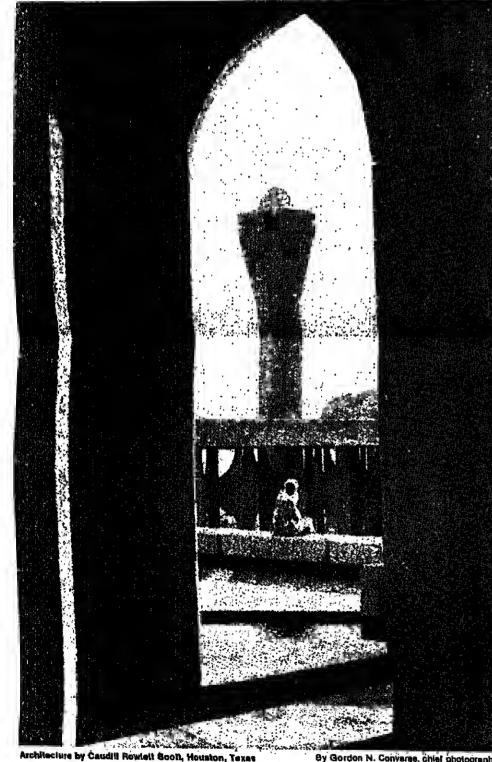
anecdolc. A good reason to laugh.

more natural-looking, if that is possible.

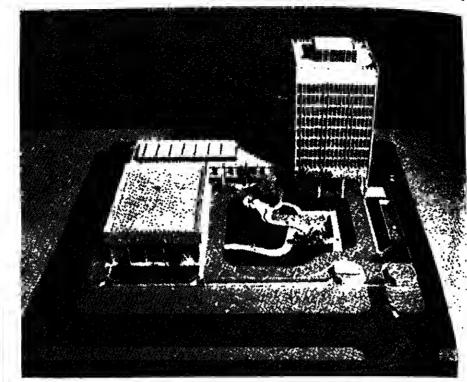
laughing, laughing.

architecture

In Saudi Arabia money and space are no problem



University of Petrofeum and Minerela at Dhahran



Architact'a model of government youth welfare building

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the inerchant princes of Renaissance do not know exactly what they want wheat-Europe, the Saudi Arabians of today are drawing together some of the world's leading mehftacts, designers, and engineers. Their lob - to fill cupty desert spaces with buildings of

"This is the answer to a designer's dream." says Tony Irving, a London architect, formerly of Belrut, Lebanon, ile has worked un scores of the palaces, private houses, and public buildings now rising in a furious autword hurst of construction on desert spaces here, where only sleepy villages stood less than a generation

Willi neither space nor money problems, Saudi Arabia's petrodollar-financed construcflon boom is unprecedented. "Here," says Tony Irving's Lebanese partner, Victor Tarazi, who has designed all or a share of about 250 separate projects, mostly in Riyadh, "you have your choice - from prefabs to palatial residences. You can design a whole fuwn, if you iand the confract and have the vision and the energy to follow through."

The major town and industrial-design projects ore international. Af the cast-coast village of Jubafi, two new ports, one industrial, the other commercial, are fast taking shape under contracts signed in early 1976.

South Korea's Hyundal Construction Corporallon, a hit with the Saudis because of the discipline and efficiency of its imported Korean work force of nearly 12,000, is building the industrial port. A consortium including West German's Hochtlef, Adriaan Vniker of the Netherlands, and Consolidated Contracting Company of Lebanon, is to build the second phase of the commercial port at Jubail, ofter Greece's Archirodon finishes the tirst phase.

Consulting engineers tor the Jubail projects are Sir William Halcrow Partners of Britain. They are responsible tor the coordination of dredging by subcontractors, who have to mave arate entries, meaning, sometimes, i about 120 million cubic feet of mud and bedrock, the use of 45 million cubic feet of earth fill and rock, and the construction of highways.

"The futura for architects in Saudi Arabla." says Victor Tarazi, "lies in quality. People are early days of construction in some Artist early days of construction in some Artists."

wealthy businessmen, and professional per order a design for a house or public books the designer aften can exercise his owntaktrying and Taraxi's Design Superus:

Group is working on many new houses !: Sandle in Highdh. Flour areas of 30,000 squi. feet are quite usual. "When I visited Washe; ton, D.C., a comple of years ago," recalls # Tarazi, "I was a lift laken aback by how son the White House seemed - I had just finish working on a design for a house with a dar,

At present Mr. Irving and Mr. Taran to designing and supervising buildings for 6 Sandi Youth and Welfare Administration which includes the Saudi Arabian Olime Committee (this country hopes to altract is ture Olymple Games).

Another firm, fan Fraser, John Robers f Partners of British, has prepared for govern ment approval a model of an 80,000-seat Ohrple studium near Hlyadh. Weldlepiso of Vid Germany is to manage construction of an & tire Olympic sports vilinge, it includes a sufining pool, velotrame, indoor and outdoor pay ing fields and emirls, a motorcycle special. theuter, ionsque, and tiving quarters for the sands of athletes. The swimning pool drass? the successful designs of the pools ball larte tasi iwa Olympics at Munich and Montreal

Over the stadium's natural far there we's an arching, soacing roof of fiber glassic forced polyester, resting oo a network of hel califes suspended from a glant Islamk all some 700 feet high. At the summil, a risks rant will fook out over Riyadh's middestis

Muny designers here find that private he offer the most challenging and salistyles in "Ynu have to combine conservatism and an ern design - just like Saudi society list space in a house where there may be hear more separote staircases.

No design is repeated hara, but the variety the early days, 1 might have been looking tor has not led to the garishness that makes myself, but oot anymore." dond, still uses no makeup except a bit ot halick sod still spaaks a charming, uneveo

English, widch hints of her Swedish background and her Royal Dramatic Thester School training. The process of looking for herself extended beyond her drama training and The secret of Ingrid Bergman's happiness? fheatrical and movic experience into her mar-A loog time ago, s wise interviewer asked her riages. She caused an international scandal in that question, and her answer, which I read the 1950s by leaving her husband and child for and never forgel, was: "Good health and bad an eventual new marriage and new family with Italian director Roberto Rossellint, Now, al-Now I am in the sitting room of the pied-amost 30 years later, would she do it all over

> She starts to frown, than Isughs. Obviously, it is a question she has been asked betore. Her English somehow becomes a bit more stilled.

"You start out knowing nothing, and if you have nn memories of what you've done, then you do the same thing again. But if you live your life over again and do it differently, it would have to be because you had the experience of all the mistakes, I would probably have done some things differently if I had known, but certainly I would do it all over again if I were as I was. "I regret that I hurt certain people - of

course I do. It's very difficult to go through life and he able to say at the end that you never hart anybody, You always do, I regret t hurt my daughter and my furnier husband, too. But you must look toward life and the possibilities of what you have to give and what it has to give you. it's selfish, I suppose,

"But I think I learned a lot, it made me able to give more of myself later on, and i think i became quite a wise old owl."

is Ingrid Bergman bitter now about that period of her life when she was denounced by so

"Not at all. Many people and su much of the says,"This is Miss Bergman," and when I repress were mean and nasty and wrote terrible cover we arrange to meet in Parls, where she things But there were so many wonderful is due to disuess costumes for her next ucling people who wrote to me. I realize now that what I thought was a ferrible scandal in a way was a scandal; but then the other side was the taniasiic friendships and greaf warmth from To the right I can sec a colorfully printed curpeople who stood up on my sida to protect ine.

"I don't try to infaintize anything that I did. But foday, i don't think divorce or leaving one child to have another child with another man makes so much impression on people. They're much less interested in scandals."

Mme. Bergman reveals that the reason this is all so fresh in her mind at this moment is that she is going through her personal papers trying to put some order in her things. For an autobiography, perhaps?

"No. I'll let somebody elsa do that. I just feel it is a little presumptuous to aft down and write about yourself as if it was important. It's not that i feel there is so much more to come.

Bergman's life?

Well, I'm looking forward to the play at Chichester, and in the fall t'll be working for Ingmar Bergman in a film in which I play the mother of Liv Ullmann. For i5 or 20 years I've seen his movies and followed hie carear, and we talked about working together 10 years ago. I waited and waltad, and finally he has come up with a story. He is such a marvelous direc-🟁 and being part of tha world, as I had in 💮 tor for actors — they're always so much bettal Rosellini, her second husband, when sha asked to do a film with him after admiring his work

> Why has Mms. Bergman chosen Fracca as her borne?

"Vary much because of Joan of Arc. Every

time I read of Joan, I wanted to coma, all the ... a feeling of peace joy & inspiration "Ged Is My Shepherd." Now available in record or cassett

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arts/books



tike a performing dog, really'

way back. Then I did 'Joan of Lorrane' on Broadway, and Joan in a province and many for a few friends. But I have no hobby. My times i have done 'Joan at the Stake,' the oratorio with music by Honniger, in five fanguages. Josn has always been important to ma her courage, har strong bellef in herself and

Will Bergman do any more Joans? G. B. Shaw's, for instance? "No more Joans tor mc. It's for somebody a

iltile younger now.'

Bul Mme. Bergman will continue acfing after the Bergman film, won't ahe?

"Acting has always been my salvation. I never have problems when I am acting. It's an outlaf. You pretend to ba somebody else. It would be awful if I stopped. I would be dreadful. I think my busband understands that - sif my husbands understood that, t must go out and act now and then."

Which of her films does Ingrid Bergman like

"'Joan of Arc,' ae I said, has always had special place. But no favorites of barwise. can't compare 'Anastasia' and 'Gaslight.' Through TV you never die. People sea 'Casablanca' over and over again, and it has become a classic, t saw it on TV two years ago and thought if was a very good movie. TV keeps you in people'a minda.

Even the films I made with Rossellint ara they days; so it is pure entertainment for my- with him that he must give something special they were considered no good at all. And now to actors." (Miss Bargman originally met Mr. they are considered great. I'm not bitter about it, but there is irony. If you just wait long enough . . . just hang on."

Ingrid Bergman, although considered one of the great beauties of cinema, somehow never possessed the mystic, mythic reputation of a Garbo or Diatrich. Why?

"I never had any mystary. I don't belong in that category. The allent acraen built up enormous taces, and they became bigger than illa. When my first film was shown in America - 'Intermezzo' - I was very young and naturel. That shocked averybody. I was not dressed or made up lika a movie star. I was the girl next door, and that was my fortune,",

Mma. Bergman seems to be very happy with her life as both a housawifa and actress. "I do what I like to do Isn't that wonderful? A play af Chichaster, a movia with Bergman, It's not a career really. That's over and finished with. A career is when you are young and struggling, and I've doos all that. It's more or less to keep aliye, doing what I like to do.

"I like my home, like to ffx things and cook hobby has always been my work. I'm just so pleased whan I find somathing that I can entertain people with. I just perform . . . lika a porforming dog, really."

"Your home in Choisello, may I call it a château?" I ask in the interest of a more ex-

"Château!" she roars with taughter. "No, it's a nica little country house. I hate to spoil your story, but really it is oot a château. It is a real down-to-earth home. Down to earth - just

If the Titanic were raised

Raisa the Titanici, by Clive Cussler. London: Michael Joseph. £4.25

An intriguing idea is et the cora ot this coarsely written novel: a project to raise the sunken oceen linar Titenic.

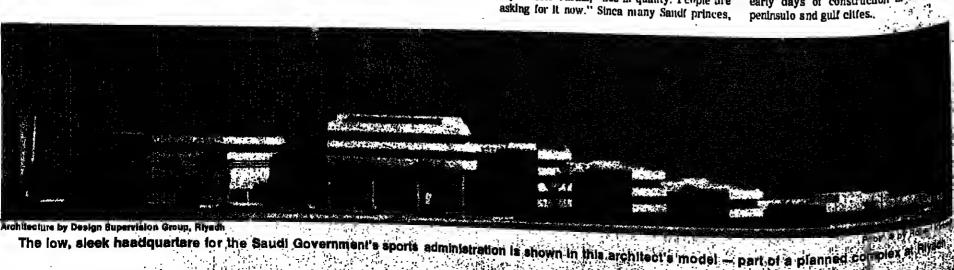
It is a shame that auch an ingeniously crafted etory should be marred by axceedingly crass and clumay diatogue. Still, if the reader shrugs and lets that pass, he is in for an exciting time. The details of the ship's raising,

It is the year 1988. United States eclentists need a rare element, byzanium, the only existing supply of which was ehipped in the Titanie's hold, to complete a missile defense systam. The Russians try by various moans to stop them from refrieving it.

In order to get to the byzanium, the U.S. sets about bringing the Titanic, which lies under two and half miles of water after its 1912 rendezvous with an iceberg, to the surface. The ship's hull is repaired by doep-diving sub-mersibles, using a kind of toothpasts tube which squeezes "welslep!" into every accessible opening. Welsteel, in case you hadn't guessed, hardens in 90 seconds after contact

with water.
After the ship finally rises, the reader shares the ceris feeling of pacing its once elegant.

In summary, the characters strain credulity. the dialogue offends taste, but this is a ripping good story nevertheless.



standing children's liction in 1976.

about little gray rabbits, Mrs. Walsh aays, she

finds that she has to work harder on the books

she writes for young people than those she

does for older sudlences. "You have to know a

subject totally to be abla to simplify tt for

Lawn bowling - many play but few notice

By Phil Elderkin

Claremant, California The general public probably knows as much about lawn bowling as it does about the whereabouls of Jimmy Carter's first two-wheel bicycle. It is a sport that has succeeded in taking its place alongside curling, chess-by-mail, and snall watching as a kind ni non-event.

Actually it isn't! Each year lawn bowling has a national championship which attracts about 500 contestents from all over the United States and is played with great intensity and skill by

Change of pace

both men end women. But its profile as a sport primerily for the elderly and the retired has kept it almost as anonymous as the contents of Davey Jones's locker.

"Lswn bowling probably goes back to the time when man lived in caves and either threw or rolled rocks at some dislant torget." explained Bill Cunliffe, a retired psychology prolessor and former vice president of the Claremont Lawn

"Heroglyphics found inside the pyramids prave that anclent Egyptians played the game," Cunlife continued, "Later Julius Caesar's conquering Romen Legions in-Iroduced lawn bowling to Europe.

"But it took the Scols to give us the blas bowl, a slightly lopsided ball that can be curved when thrown. This allowed them to compensate for the fact that most of the greens in their hilly country were crowned. Using a logsided ball, they could still get it near the terget."

There hes been little change in the game since, except thal the rules have been standardized, molded plastic balls have repleced wooden ones, and women have become just as good at bowling as men.

Tradition is rempani. Contestants wear so much white for tournament play (sneakers, penta, shirts, sweeters end hats), that the entire acene often resomblee a nursea! convention, if they don't wear name badges, they invariably carry their club insignie sewn to the front of their shirts.

Bowlers are also required to have their own set of four balls (bowls), which weigh about 3½ pounds each end are carried in a case the shepe of a tebloid newspaper.

Since no sporting goods company in the United States makes bowls, they have to be imported from Europe or Australie et a cost of ebout \$80. All heve distinct merkings that make them easy to identify.

Robin Cousins: successor

to champion John Curry?

By Veronica A. Regatz

The Christien Science Monitor

Brilish National Figure Sketing Chemplon

Robin Cousins seams to be following in the

footsteps of his countrymen, Olympic and

World champion John Curry, although he says

The toll end slender 19-year-old from Bristol,

Englond, is rapidly developing a skating style

of ballet. He is a strong jumper, has good flow,

one of the best male spinners the skaling world

Curry skate bocause of his relaxed stylo, but

Robin says he has always liked watching

"I try not to model myself after onybody."



Action at the Claramont (Calif.) Lawn Bowla Club

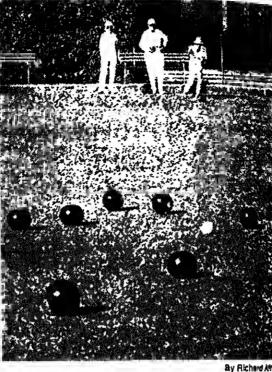
Lawn bowler releases lopsided ball

Lawn bowling is basically a game of linesse, concentration, and feel. It is played an a square. flat green that must be between 110 and 125 feet in length and is divided into rinks that are to feet wide. The height of the special gress resembles a Marine's crew cul.

It can be played by two, three or four persons. The object of the game is to roll the ball (bowl) so that it will slop as close as possible to the jack (a small while ball) al the opposite end of the rink.

When all bowls heve been played, a team acores one point for each ball that is closer to the jack than its oppunents. An umpire is used to settle all arguments. The game is over when one team scores 21 points, agrees to dull effer a certain amount of lime, or en agreed upon number of "ends" - a lechnicel lerm.

"Lawn bowling is definitely e thinking man's game," Cunliffe said. "We find that people who are fascinated by chess problems and physics love this sport. For exemple, in lawn bowling the shortest distance between two points isn't



of opponents' bowls blocking the jack.

"This is also a game where women can compele on end Icrms with men and win," he continued. "Prohably the toughest part isn't the release of the ball, but the feel and experience it takes to make the bowl stop near the jack h is nut sometlding that can be innstered avernight."

Although lawn bowling itself has no organized nationalise program to bring its sport to young people, individual elforls by devolces like Cunliffe, who teaches college ste dents for fun, are being made.

The modest 20,000 lawn bowling population in the United States seems minu scale next to the estimated 100,000 pbr ers in South Africu, 400,000 in the Brilish Isles, and 300,000

The fact is many famous people hove found lawn boying brresistible, including Sir Francis Drake, Sir Waller Raleigh, George Washington, und Walt Disney.

By Diane Casselberry Stall writer of

Target is the 'jack,' tha small while ball

necessarily a straight line, especially if there are a number

education

Want your child to read more? Hide the books!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor

tide the books you want your children to read. Pul them on the highest shelf in the closel, and say, "These are far too old for

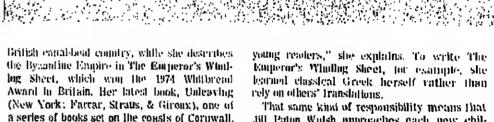
Gat's how British author Jill Paton Walsh encourages reading in her home - by appearing to discourage II.

'Instead of trying to wrestle or lure her three children and husband away from TV in the ecodings, she waits until the family is spending a gulet weekend on the ranal hoad which she owns with fellow cinidren's author John Rowe Townsend. As they drift about Britain on the had, far from competing electrical bookups, she can casually disperse the books she has stored on board tot the organia

"Perhaps parents who are not writers can more openly push books at their embaren." Mrs. Walsh suys, "But I've found that reading is a very private thing with most children. They don't like you hanglug over their shoulder, especially it you are a mun who knows most of the books they've picked. I try not lo worry about what they are reading - us long as they are reading."

An evid reader herself as a youngsicr, Jill Paton Walsh grew up in wartlmc England, at a time when paper was strictly rationed and few children's books were being published. She had finished the only books in her home - faded. leatherbound sets of Dickana and Browning that were used mostly as furniture - by the time she was 12.

The subjects Jill Peton Waish writes about from growing-up problems to historical fiction - are as varied as the loceles of her 7 booka. The Huffler, published lest spring, is aet in



last year received the prestigions Boston Globe Horn Book award in the U.S. for out-"There's no look I can think of that couldn't be the subject of a children's book," she snys. have "an epic balance." Although writers for adults often tend to "You mustn't give children just candy think of children's authors as people who write

Jill Paton Walsh approaches each new chil-

young readers," she explains. To write The you know there will be dragons along the way, temperor's Whollog Sheet, for example, she you must say, 'Here be dragons.' You can't bearned classical Greek herself rather than mislead them in any direction - until or

For the bank reviews she does for the Guardian and the Three literary supplement, dren's book with the thought that it could be el- Mrs. Waish must read most at the children's ther the lirst book a child will read by himself. | books that come on the market. It keeps her in or possibly the one book he will choose to live touch with what tellow writers are doing, and by. For that reason, she says, each book must lt is invaluable background for her as a parent,

"Perents have got to reed children's books floss," she explains, "nor can you concentrate themselves," she explains, "because you can't on only the darks. Every book must contain a share with your child what you haven't got. II counterbalance of good for every dark thing you eren't enjoying reading, you can't expect your child to like tt, either . . . only the books "It's like making a map for children," she that both parent and child enjoy can spread the continues. "The journey is before them, and if joy of literature down the genarctiona."



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Iranian schools discourage **U.S. students** The Overseas Liaison Com-

mittee of the American Council on Education recently issued "An Analysis of U.S.-Iranian Cooperation in Highar Education." The following is one of the recommendations regarding students attending Iranian universities:

"Undergraduate exchange for U.S. students should be discouraged, with the exception of atudents sariously. interested in Persian studies. Thera are not enough places for Iranjans at Iranian universities and it is dublous whether U.S. undergraduatea on short-term progrems in tran have the lenguage competence (all classes are taught in Persian) to gain more than they would in Middle East studies programs in the United States."

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namic skuting. Ha feels "n happy medium between the two would be idoal," and in meny waye this is what he la achieving in his own Although eventuelly he would like to skale in e show or taach skating, Cousins is atili very

much involved in the compellitye and of the sport. Last December ho won his first British championship after three years as runner-up. In January, he placed third in the European

championships held in Helsinki.

Championships March 1-5 in Tokyo, but hed to withdraw from the competition before the finel five-minute freestyle program, because of en injury. (He was in 10th placa after tha compulsory figures and had moved up to fifth plece following the two-minuta compulsory short pro-

British figure skater glides into limelight

Cousins chooses his own music end does his own choreography, alweys including numerous tripla and combinetion jumps in each comyeer'a Olympics he included five triple jumps, en indication of the axciting ethleticism he incorporates into his routines.

Il is hard - and aometimes impossible - to improve on Robin's free sketing parformences. ol his own which incorporates meny elements He beat Curry in this lecet of the 1975 British championahips, but John (now e pro) won the excellent slemina, and, according to many, is title with superior compulsory figures. Last October, Robin received his first six ever - a perfect score - et Skate Cenada, en international invitational championship hald in October, then was awarded another six for a he also enjoys Canadian Toller Crenston's dy- flawloss free skating performence at the British netionals lest December.

Cousina atill needs to improve his compulsory figures, but most skaters upgrede themselves in this rigidly judged area as thay gain more experionca.

Having learned some lessons in polse and datermination from watching Curry, Cousins already has a firm grasp on the intangible ingredients naeded to be a world champlon. Besides being totally dedicated the spends eight hours each day practicing at a rink near his Robin skated in the World Figure Skating London studio apartment), he possesses a

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

In a recent interview with the Reuter naws agency, he said, "I think the esslest way to go ebout [handling the pressure] is not lo try to beat the people who are there, or try to win medals, but to try and exceed what you heve done before, to beet your previous beat perfor-

"Then you find you're not sketing ageinst averyone else, you're skaling egainst yourself. It doesn't mattar where you finish es long es you produce something betler than you did et the same tima last yeer. Then you're still improv-

Robin began skating 10 years ago while vacalioning in lhe south coest resort of Bournemouth. A nearby ice rink cought his eye on a hot summer day when he was looking for "e nice, cool place to go." Re had already developed an interest in ballet and, for a whila, conlinued both ectivities.

He soon won a scholarship to the Royal Acedemy of Dance in London, than realized he had to make a choice. Since he could skate at home in Bristol, be turned down the scholarship and devotad all his altention to figure

Hobin finished school six months early. Be-

doing en occasional character del mostly letting his imagination run with the says that the pultimata goal of a is always that the "ultimate goal we is always the Olympics," but 1980 and selections way off and he may guit before the Curry, however, was 28 when he won is the pic gold made in the man cousing all the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is a country in the curry, however, was 26 when he was already and "skating is your carear."

Whan Robin isn't skating, he anjoys dancing, swimming, gymnastics, and listening to the classics and ballats. He also dabblas in art, he continued to the
Robin Cousins

Brandt: l'Occident est lent à accepter « la justice économique »

par Chrls Kenrick Correspondant du Christlan Science Monitor

Cambridge Les netions occidentales industrialisées ont été étrangement lentes à saisir « les questions urgentes nouvelles » de la justice et de la sécurité économiques mondialea, a dit récemment l'ancien chanceller fédéral allemand, Willy Brandt, à un auditoire de Boaton.

Au cours d'allocutions prononcées devant des étudiants du MIT (Massochusetts Institute of Technology) et des membres du Consell des affaires mondiales de Boston, M. Brendt a souligné que les exigences économiquea croissontes des pays en vole de développement doivent être prisea eu aériaux par le monde occidental. Il a ajoulé qu'il ne voit poa de conflit entre une politique occidentale de détente envera les puissonces enmmunistes et une insistance simuitanée pour l'observance des droits

Au cours d'une conférence de presse, lorsqu'on lul demnnda ce qu'il en était des rapports indiquont qu'il aurait ac-

cepté des paiementa de la part de la CIA M. Brandt s'est référé à une lettre qu'il a reçue du président Carter les qualiflant « d'accusations sans fonde-

M. Brandt a attribué la lenteur de l'Occident à en venir aux prises avec les exigences du tiers monde au fait que • les systèmes politiques des démocratles occidentales ne sont pas prêts à faire des diegnostica rapidea ».

Ces systèmes politiques démocratiques doivent être améliorés, dit-il, et être dotés de la capacité de faire des analyses de grande portée, d'utiliscr de façon plus aubtile l'opinion publique, et les groupements politiques guidéa par des dées plutôt que simplement en compétition pour le pouvoir.

« Presque eucun dea principaux commes d'état du monde n'a eu la force ou la vision de préperar son pays et nous tous à temps pour la développement de ces paya que nous sommes venus à appeler le tiers monde », déclaro M. Brandt

« Nos pays ne pourroni pas se soustraire » aux principes nouveoux plus justes reletifs à l'ordre économique du

monde, ajouta-t-il « même a'ils ne peu-vent erriver à eimer quelques-uns des des accords reintifs à la sécurité et à la modèles proposés.

• La justice exige — cl même si noua na voulons pas écouter le justice, la relson nous dira - qu'il n'y aure jamais une coexistenca durable et sûre de l'abondance et de la misère. »

M. Brandt e dit que les puissances occidentales devront blentât s'ajuster à un climat économique dans lequel « la une politique pour le période ant croissance ne aera plus quelque chose qui suit son cours ».

· Je · crois que nous sommes forces de revoir, dit-il, ou-dedans de nos acciétés eussi bien que dons les rapports entre nationa, lcs revendications qui sont issues de l'Idée de la croissance eutometique. Les intérêts individuels doivent être intégrés plus fermement dans une solidarité sociale générele. L'ancien chancelier e déclaré : « Un

nouveeu défi important pour la démocratle est de développer davontage l'ordre démocratique de telle sorte qu'il n'abandonne pas le terrain à des groupes riveux ni ne fevorise le gouvernement des bureoucreties qui étouffent ln liberté. »

M. Brandt e insisté sur l'important coopérotion internalionales algnés Helsinki en août 1975 et e déclaré or cca necorda donnent à l'Amérique co-responsabilité » de la destinée poli

tique de l'Europe. • Muis, dit-il, je creins que le monde occidental n'oit pas fail uo effort intellectuel suffisant pour développe Helsinki, v

M. Brandt déclerc qu'il ne voit par « d'autre solution de remplacemen rnisonnable à in politique de la détente ojoutont qu'une peix sûre nécessite des accords militaires supplémentaires Mois il ne voit pas de contradictor entre cele et « notre défense des droits de l'homme ».

L'ancien chencelier a prédit qu'un Europe unifiée éventuelle ne seralt mu dominée par les communistes. M plutôt que les forces du socialise démocratique prédomineraient.

« Ces forces de lo gauche européen conclut-il, ont plus en commun avech grande tradition libérale américate que bien des gens ne le conçoivent.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Eduction de l'avicie religieus paraissant en engles aux le page 7he Home Forum (Une traduction française est publiée chaque asmene)

Qu'est-ce que nous voulons?

Nous avons tous des buta, des ambitions. des désirs, des espoirs indiquant lous le sentiment qu'il existe queique chose de plus pour nous que ce que nous réserve l'existence présente. La question importante n'esi pss de savuir si nous voulona quelque chose, mais ce que nous voulons. Queiqu'un a dit que la vaieur d'un homme se mesure à ses besoins. Il y a là une vérité : la nature des buts vers lesqueis nous tendons neut nous en dire long sur notre est légitime de la vouloir par-dessus tout.

Ne s'adressant pas seulament aux gens de disposition religieuse mais à toua; Christ Jesus donna ce conseil : . Cherchez premiérement le royaume et la fustice de Dieu. »' il ne vouloli pas dire par là qu'lis devalent se conduire en ascètes, vivant à l'écart du monde, ne s'intéressant qu'aux choses religiouses. Mais It leur disait que dans n'importe quelle situatim ce qui convient le mieux, c'est de montrer en tout premier lieu un intérét pour la réalité spirimelle de l'être. Il dit, pour compiéter son énoncé : • Toutes ces chuses [les répunses aux besoins humains] vous seront données par-dessus. » C'est tout à fait différent de considérer le auccès humain comme une

· guire » chose que comme le besoin es-

Votià où la Science Chrétienne*, suivant le chemin tracé par le maître Chrétien, peut être pour nous d'une valeur immenae. Elle va au-deià de la foi, au-delà de la simple croyance que si nous faisona ce qui est juste. Dieu nous récompensera. La Science Chrétienne nous montre la ratson pour laquelle et la facon dont laquelle la substance du bien est réeliement spiri-tuelle ici et instinienant; par conséquent il

L'homme n'est pas une créature matérielle en un monde matériel, mais il est etfectivement en ce moment même l'enfant de Dieu, la ressemblance spirituelle de l'Esprit divin. Cect ne devrsit pas étre nouveau pour le chrétien pratiquant qui aime les vérités de la Bible et s'efforce de les vivre. En fait, rien de ce que la Science Chrétienne enseigne ne devrait surprendre cciui punt qui la Bible est un guide et un soutien, puisqu'elle u pour but d'Iliuminer les Ecritures spirituellement.

Puisque l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu, il ne peut être autre que spirituei, ti faut prendre cunscience du fatt que ce refiet de Dieu constitue notre cire réci, l'ar consequent où en sommes-nous quant à

nos besoins, nos désirs, nos ambitions, nos espoirs humains ? Eh bien, nous les délaissons pour rechercher principalement, de tacon juste et Intciligente, un gain spirttuel, cherchant à développer dans notre pensée tout ce qui rapproche notre concept de nous-mêmes de la réalité de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dicu. Il n'est pas possible que nous perdions quoi que ce

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, élucide ceta en disant : • Le désir, c'est la prière; et nova ne pouvous rian perdre en confiant nos désira à Dleu, afin qu'ils solent faconnés et exaités avant de prendre forme en psroles et cn actions, » '

Notre désir peut être une prière odressée à Dica pour mieux Le refléter. Autrement dit, nutre désir, notre espoir, notre besoin n'est pus ce qu'il y a de mieux à moins que ce solt une prière dans le but de nous rendre meilleurs spirltucilement.

l'our l'hunane d'affaires, par exemple, être spirituellement juste, c'est désirer répondre nux nécessités réciles, aux besoins utiles des autres, c'est alder à les satisfaire au pius haut degré possible. Vuilà un déair valable ct dans la meaure où l'homme d'affaires pourra y répondre en fait, son succès sera assuré.

Une compréhension plus profonde de Dieu at de l'homme eat easentlelle pour toua à n'importe quei stade de l'existence afin que, homme ou lemme, tia puissent dans leur expérience, obtenir le blen vérttable el voir les « autres » chosea si précicuses. La conscience que noua avons de lo bonté et de l'amour divina nous rapproche de la compréhension de notre véritable nature en tant que ressemblance de Dieu. Vollà vraiment ce que nous voulons et ce dont nous avons besoin, et quand nous aurons cela, nous verrons pius clatrement avec quelle largesse Dicu, dana Sa aagesse, répond à nos besoins.

'Matthieu 6:33; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef

"Christian Science ("kristlann 'esiannea)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétionne, « Science et Senté evec la Ciel des Ecriures » de Mary Beket Eddy, existe evec la texte any selet en régerd On peut l'arbetet dans les Seites de Lecture de le Science Chrétienne, ou le commender à Français C Carlson, Publishers à Agent, Ons Norwey Street, Boston, Massechusette, U.S. A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les eutres publications de la Science Christianne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norwey Street, Boston, Massachusotts, U.S. A. 02115

Brandt: Der Westen akzeptiert nur langsam "wirtschaftliche Gerechtigkeit"

Von Chris Kanriek Korrespondent des Christian Scienca Monitors

Cambridge Die industrialisierten westlichen Länder erinssch merkwilrdigerweise, hur langsam die "neuen, dringenden Frogen" der weltweiten wirtschaftlichen Gerechtigkelt und Sicherheit, erklärte der ehemalige Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt kürzlich in Boston.

In Vorträgen vor Studenten der Technischen Hochschule von Massachusetts (MIT) und Mitgliedern des Rates für Weltangelegenheiten in Boston betonte Brandt, daß zunehmende wirtschaftliche Forderungen seitena der Entwicklungsländer von der westlichen Welt ernatgenommen werden müßten. Er fügte hinzu, er sehe keinen Konflikt darin. wenn der Westen eine Entspannungapolitik gegenüber den kommunistischen Mächten verfolgte und gleichzeitig euf der Wehrung der Menschenrechte be-

Als Brandt euf einer Presaekonferenz auf jungate Berichte hin engesprochen wurde, er habe vom CIA Gelder entgegengenomman, verwies er auf ein an ihn gerichtetee Schrelben von Präaldent

Corter, in dem dieser sie als "unbegründete Anschuldigungen" bezeichnete.

Brandt führte die Tatsache, daß der Westen sich nur langsam mlt den Forderungan dar dritten Welt auseinander-setzt, daraut zurück, daß "die politischen Systeme der westlichen Demokratien nicht auf eine frillizeitige Diagnose der Lage eingestellt sind".

Diese demokratischen politischen Systeme müssen verbessert werden, sagte er, und die Möglichkeit erhalten, langfriatige Analysen zu machen, veröffentlichte Meinungen besser zu verwerten und politische Gruppierungen vorzunehmen, die von Ideen anstatt lediglich von Machthunger getrieben werden.

"Kaum einer der führenden Staetsmänner der Welt inatte die Kraft oder dle Sicht, aeln Land und uns elle rechtzeltig euf die Entwicklung in jenen Lendern vorzubereiten, die wir die

dritte Welt nennen", sagte Brandt. "Unsere Länder werden sich nicht" neuen, gerechteren Prinziplen für eine weltweite wirtschaftliche Ordnung "entziehen können", fügte er hinzu "seibst wenn ale einigen der Vorschläge keinen Geschmack abgawinnen können.

Die Gerechtigkeit verlangt das Zugeständnis - und selbst wenn wir nicht ouf die Gerechtigkeit bören wollen, wird die Vernunft es uns sagen —, daß Reichtum und Elend niemals auf die Douer und in Sicherheit nebeneinander bestehen können."

Brandt sagte, die westlichen Mächte vürden sich auch bald einem wirtschaftlichen Klima anpassen müssen, in dein "Wachstum keine Selbatverafündtichkeit mehr ist".

"Ich gleube, wir sind gezwungen", sagte er, "in unseren Ländern und in unseren Beziehungen zu anderen Ländern dia Ansprüche von neuem zu untersuchen, die auf der Vorstellung outomatischen Wachatuma beruhen. Indlviduelle Intereasen milssen fester in eine allgemeine soziale Solidarität eingefügt werden.

Eine neue große Herausforderung an die Demokratie besteht darin", aagte der ehemalige Bundeskanzlar, "die demokratische Ordnung derart weiterzuentwickeln, daß aie weder faindlich gesinnten Gruppen das Feld räumt noch der Herrachaft freiheiterstickender . . . Bürokretlen Platz macht."

Brandt betonte, wie wichtig die Ver-

cinbarungen über internationale Sicheheit und Zusunnmarbeit seien, die in August 1975 in Helsinki unterzeichnel wurden, und er erklärte, doß diese Vercinborungen Amerika "mitverantwort-lich" machten für die politische Zukunft

Aber, sagte er, "ich befürchte dal die westliche Welt nicht genügend in tellektuelle Anstrengungen gemacht hat, die politische Linie für die Zeit

nuch Helsinki festzulegen."
Brandt sagte, er sehe "keine vernuntige Alternative für die Entspannungpolitik", und fügte hinzu, daß ein gesicherter Frieden weitere militarisch Vereinbarungen erfordere. Er segt jedoch, er sche kelnen Widerspruch zwischen diesem Punkt und "unseter Verteldigung der Manschenrechle".

Der ehemalige Bundeskanzler agte voraua, daß ein schließlich varelplete Europa nicht von Kommunisien k herrscht sein werde. Statt dessen #10 den, wie or aogto, die Kräffa des desokratischen Soziolismus vorherrschen

"Diesa Kräfte der europäischen ken", ao achloß ar, "haben nit großen Ilberalen Tradition Americanen mehr gemeln, ala viela glauben." [This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Uberedzung des auf det Home-Forum-Swie in angliech erschtinenden religiosen Artikele | | Eine deutsche Uberestzung erscheint wochenlisch |

Was wollen wir?

Wir alle haben Ziele, Ambitionen, Winsche, Hoffnungen - slc slnd cln Zelchen dafür, daß wir glauben, es gebe für uns noch etwas anderes als das, was wir gegenwärtig erleben. Die entscheldende Frage ist nicht, ob wir etwas wollen, sondem was wir wollen. Jemand hat gesagt, daß der Wert eines Menschen an seinen Vinscheo bemessen werden könne. Daran ist etwas Wahres. Das Ziel, auf das wir hinarbelten, kann uns viel über unseren Cha-

Chrisius Jesus wandte sich nicht nur an le religiös Gesinnten, sondern an alle, ais च loigenden Rat: gab: "Trachtet am er-sten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach selher Gerechtigkeit." Er melnte damlt nicht, daß sie Asketen sein, sich von der Weit zurückziehen und nur an religiösen Bräuchen interessiert seln sollten. Er

sagte ihnen vicimehr, dall es um hesten set, wenn sie sich in jeder Siluation in erster Linle für die geistige Wirkilchkeit des Seins interessierten. Er sagte, um es im vollen Wurtlaut wiederzugeben; "So wird euch solches alles falies, was die menschilchen Bedilefnisse stifft) zufallen." Es ist ein großer Unterschied, ob man menschlichen Erfolg als atwas betrachtet, was alnem zusätzlich zufällt, oder als daa fundamentale Bedürfnis.

Hier kann die Christilche Wissenschaft*. die den Lehren des Meisters der Christen folgi, für uns von ungeheurem Wert sein. Sie hebt die Sache über den Glauben hinaus, über die bloße Annshme, daß Gott uns belohnen werde, wenn wir das Richtige tun. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, warum in Wirklichkeit die Substanz des Guten hier und jetzt geistig ist und daher richtigerweise allem anderen vorgezogen werden solite.

Der Mensch ist kein matericiles Geschöpf in einer materieiten Weit, sondern er ist jetzt in ebendlesem Augenbilek dos Kind Gottes, das geistige Ebenhild des göttlichen Belstes. Dies sollte für den überzeugten Christen, der die Wahrheiten der Blbel liebt und sie zu laben bamfiht ist, nichts Neues sein. Ja, nichts, was dia Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, sollte denfenigen überraschen, der sich an die Bibel um Führung und Stärkung wendet, denn es Ist die Absicht dieser Wissenschaft, die Btbei geistig zu erhellen.

Ds der Menseli das Ebenbild Gottea ist, kann er nichl umhin, gelstig zu sein. Wir müssen erkennen, daß diese Widersplegelung Gottes unser wirkliches Sein ausmacht. Wie wirkt sich dies auf unsere menschtletten Bedürfnisse, Wünsehe, Ambitionen und Hoffnungen aus? Es hat zur Folge, dan wir berechtigter und intelligenterweise an erster Stelle nach geistigem Gewinn tractiten; dats wir danach trachten, in unserem Denken das zu entwickeln, was miseren Begriff von uns seibsi der Wirklichkelt des von Gott zu Selnam Ebenbild erschaffenen Menschen näherbringi. Wir können unmögilch verlie-

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, macht dies klar, wenn sie schreibt: .. Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlust kann uns daraus erwachaen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damlt sie geniodelt und geläutert werden inöchten. ehe sic in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen." 1

Unser Verlengen kann ein Gebet sein, daß wir das Wesen Gottes besser widerspiegeln mögen. Mit anderen Worten: Unser Verlangen, unser Hoffen, unser Trachlen ist nicht das Beste, das es sein kunn, wenn es nicht ein Gebet um das geistig

Wenn z. B. der Geschäftsmann das geistig Richtige Iun will, wird es sein Wunach sein, den wirklichen Bedürfolsaen und sinnvollen Wünschan anderer zu entsprechen dazu belzutragen, sie auf der höchstmöglichen Stufe zu befriedigen. Dies ist ein vertrauanswürdiger Wunsch, und er wird in dem Maße von Erfolg gekrönt sein, wie er ihn in die Tat umsetzen kann.

dem Menschen ist für jeden, ganz gleich, was für einen Beruf er ausüben mag, höchst wichtig, um wirklich Gutes in selnem Leben zu criahron und der ihm "zugefullenen" Werte gewahr zu werden. Uns der Gute und Liche Gottes bewußt zu seln bringt uns dem Verständnis unseres wabren Wesens als Golles Ebenbild naher. Das lat es, was wir wirklich branctien und winschen; und wenn wir es hoben, werden wir klarer erkennen, wic Gott uns in Selnor Weisheit reichlich versbrut.

Matthaus 1:81: Wissenschaff und Gesundhell. put Schibsect in Maligen Schools \$

Children Science (IF Issue & Marry)

Brandt: West slow to accept 'economic justice'

By Chris Kenrick Staff writer of Tha Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge The industrialized Wostern nations have been strangely slow to grosp the "naw, urgant questions" of world economic justica and sacurity, former West German Chancollor Willy Brandt told Boston audiancea recantly.

In talks before studeota at MIT and mainbers of the Boston World Affairs Council, Mr. Brandt stressed that increasing aconomic damands by developing countries must be taken sariously by the Western world. He added that he sees no conflict between a Western policy of detecte toward Communist powers and a simultaneous insistence on the observance of hu-

When asked in apress conference about recent reports of his acceptance of CIA pay-ments, Mr. Brandt relarred to a letter he re-

"groundless accusations."

Mr. Brandt attributed the Wast's slowness to come to grips with third world demands to the fact that "political ayatams of the Western" democracies are not geared tor parly diag-

Those democratic political systams must be improved, he said, and givao capacities for long-range analysis. More sophisticated use of blished opinion, and political groupings guided by ideas rather than simply competition

"Hardly anyone among the leading stalagmen of the world had the streogth or the vision to prepare his country and all of us th time for the development in those countries which we have come to call the third world." Mr. Brandt

"Our countries will not be able to evade" new more just principles for the world sco-nordic order; he added "even it they cannot

calved from President Carter calling tham bring themselves to like some of the proposed

"Justice demands - and avao if we do not waot to listen to justica, reason will tell us there will never be a lasting and secura coaxistence of affluence and mlaary."

Mr. Brandt aald Wastern powars also will soon have to adjust to an economic climate in which "growth is no longer a matter of course.

"I believe we are forced to review." ha said. "within our societies as well es in the relationship between nations, claims which had arisan from the idea of entomatic growth. Individual interests must be integrated more firmly into an overall social solidarity."

A new great challengs for damocracy, the former Chancellor said, "is to further develop. the democratic order in such a way that it nalther leaves the field to rival groups nor makes. way for the rule of freedom-stifling realictacies "

Mr. Brandt emphasized the importance of

agreements on International section and aration algred at Helsinki in August and those accords give America "O' billity" for the political deatiny of Fair But, he said, "I am alraid that he world has not made authicient intellegent to develop a policy for the time and a significant in the said." agreements on International security

Mr. Brandt said he sees "no result ternative for the policy of details" addition a secure peace necessitates further arrangements. But he said he sees tradiction between this and "our defend man rights." man rights."

man rights."

The former Chancellor predicted he comeventually unlited Europe would not be said be
nated by Communists. Rather he said he forces of democratic socialism would

"These forces of the Burdeen Lab concluded, "have more in common was great liberal fradition of America that has



Tourists visit stateptite formations of Ros Phingrain of "sleaping mountain

Within

Early explorers who discovered the continent of Australia hart to face the realities of its desert interior - a large chunk of arid territory bitten into and bleached by the perpetnal intensity of smritght broken only by stunted bush vegetation and odd settlements of aborigines. If these first explorations have subsequently taken on an aura of legend, the desert is still there, with a forture of imtamed fight, shimmer of pale earth colors and an eternity of blue overhead and - not so long ago top - pathetic tribal remnants facing virtual extinction, for them, the conoi horror of an alien suclety moving in upon

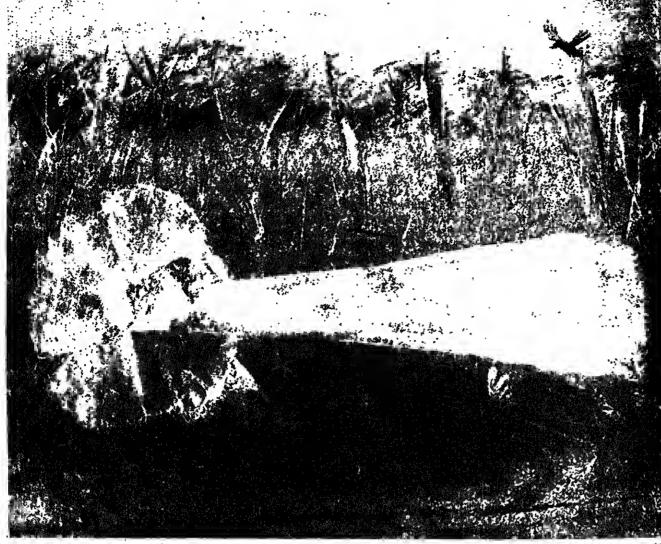
Mid-20th-century Australian art has reflected, to some extent both in literature and the visual arts, tids near-primitive past. Patrick White's novel "Voss" made an Australlan writer's European reputation in the '50s and some powerful figurative painting by Australian artists set London allglit in the '60's and took them into the international arena.

A major figure among Australian printers Is Arthur Boyd who came to Europe in 1959 with a large reputation back home. The name Boyd spells out for Australians a whole artistle dynasty going back three generations - a family that in earlier times maintained links with Europe and commuted to London and elsewhere over the years. Arthur Boyd, however, was "a new boy" when he moved from the neighborhood of Melbonrne to London and brought with him a group of large paintlugs more known as "the Bride" series) whose electric color and forthright flavor of another hemisphere made an immediate impact on the London art world, overfed as it was, at the time, with abstruction.

Arthur Boyd's London richut gave lo the English art world a tresh stant, too, on figurative painting. The theme for the Bride series had been sparked off in the artist's mind by the foriorn plight of the Australian de-tribulized half-caste aborigines and the idea had been germinnting ever alnce he visited in 1951 the shanty towns around Alice Springa ond watched aboriginal people standing nutside churches, gazed at "hatf-castes" in wedding gowns, and saw aboriginal shearers playing cards. He had been disconcerted and saddened to find in the bush not nohte savages in o last-ditch stand against ndvancing civilization but a lost, pathetic band of half-caste creatures - soft and passive - a discarded people. Boyd in recollection of his own disenchantment created a series of paintings that "cry nut" in potency of cotor and tautuess of design. He placed his "halfeaste" dramatis personae tu a Boydian world of distorted dream while within the thream there is a fantasy of equiure and attempted escape. A fellow Australian poet gives the haunting mond of these paintings in a ballance he wrote around them. It begins, "Black man-why do you stond an sad with trouble in your nyes/ Tomorrow ynn innrry your half-caste bride under the open skies."

The painting reproduced here called "Bride Over n Pond" (bride turning into a windmill) was painted in London in 1960 not long after Boyd's arrived in England, it is a post "Brido series" pointing and is in fact, an. extension of the original ideo - the dilemma uf the indi-casto people (of Australia) moving hilo a wider, more universal, contaxt.

in this particular painling the "outback" thicket still remains the setting, and the dark half-obliterated pool becomes the quiet.



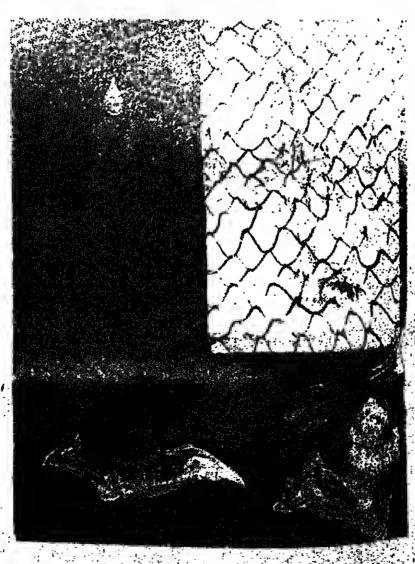
'Bride Over a Pond' 1960: Oll on canvas by Arthur Boyd

theotre for Boydian metamorphosis. The Bride is a delicate white shimmer of stiliness above the pool, her headdress changing into windmili salis, her body into a dragonfly's tapering tail whilst her lover sleeps almost submerged below the water's surface. Only the bird flying overhead is outside this cocoonlike dicain of transformation.

These first London paintings cemented Arthur Boyd's reputation in England and led tu a retrospective exhibition of his work at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1982. Londoners were to discover the diversity of his talents. A return to ceromics produced "tiles" of fable and fantasy worked with a rich succulence of color only possible to a born pottor. in yet another field he designed coatumes for Robert Helpmann's ballot "Electra" staged at Covent Garden.

The aecond work reproduced here marks a later phase in Arthur Boyd's career, It belongs lo a group of paintings that suggest some examination in pictorial form of the stresses and strains within a patriter's own consciousness. For Boyd himself there ore the pulls of tren countries - the land of his birth and early successes and the place of his adoption and artistic maturity; there are also the parallel pulls of pure landscape painting and free dightative expressionism. "Interior with Black Rabbit" certainly bints at cross currents of personal quantity and inner tansions. The title gives no special clue but there is a claustrophobic narrative being played out with the symbolic tmage of a painler being pinned by his own paint brushes to the studio floor with the unquestioning rabbit tooking on (the rabbit may be Arthur Boyd himself, of course) and the glare of a desert tight through the confining wire mesh across the window. This Boydian enigma is paluled with the artist's usual bravura and audacity.

Michael Chase



Interior With Black Rabbit 1972; Oil on canvas by Arthur Boyd

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

discipline but as a kind of praise."

Gum-trees stripping

Say the need's born within the tree, and walts a trigger set for light; say sap is tidal like the sea. and rises with the solstice-heat but wisdom shells the words away to watch this fountain alowed in air where sun folns earth - to watch the place at which these silent rituals are

Monday, March 28, 1977

Words are not meanings for a tree. So it is truer not to say "These rags look like humility or this year's wreck of tast year's tove, or wounds ripped by the summer's claw." If it is possible to be wise here, wisdom ties outside the word in the earlier answer of the eyes.

Wisdom can see the red, the rose, the stained and sculptured curve of grey, the charcoal scars of fire, and sce around that living tower of tree the hermit tatters of old bark split down and strip to end the season; and can be quiet and not look for reasons past the edge of reason,

From Judith Wright/Schreted Poems, 4 1963, Augus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, Australia

On the side of credulity

ably in an idealistic mind - which is why, I me that I, for one, could wall afford to be suppose, most of us feel a touch of ex- more... what? Credulous? dlement when something, thought to have been extinct, lurns out not to be.

the 18th century, has been found grow- that believing itself is extinct? by insocently in an open-cast coal mine in I've lived here for alx years. Local people through! In the comparativety few years buckelfula daily. since then quite a number of tiving coe- One morning in particular I was out pick-

field mushrooma, or even (as happened with knows? Around the corner from you? a delicate yellow poppy in my garden) the self-sowing and reappearance of plants that

Extinction is not a notion that sits comfort- one supposed had vanished: these suggest is

Creduitty is a very downgraded quality. I has been tarred with the brush of naivete and News that a coral-like fungus, unrecorded absurdity. So what! Why should we believe

Wales, brought me to multing over my own assured me that there badn't been any field feelings on the aubject. That pretty fungua, mushrooms for a long time. Theories accompletely unaware, has made a small pin- counting for this were many. Use of fertil-Mich in a know-all, and therefore rather cynlizers. Decrease in the horse population, Then cal, world picture. The prehiatoric flah, the the year before last there was quite a acatcoelacanth, struck a targer blow for the tering of mushrooms in several fields. A Rights of Extinct Species in 1936 when it con- breakthrough! And Ibis last autumn there founded opinion that it had ceased to exist was the most astonishing auperabundance of about 60,000,000 years before. A break- them. For three weeks evaryone was picking

lecanths have been caught near the Comoro ing them, almost leaping with childish enthusiasm from one white knob to the next. The story of the discovery of the "extinct" when I suddenly stood still and made a daci-Dawn Redwood growing in China in 1941, in- sion. From now on I would be oo the aide of credibly the same year that its Jossil remaina credulity. Not credulity of the chimerical or were first discovered (in Tokyo), has the mysterious or spectral sort; credulity of the hopeful, openminded, unprejudiced sort. It was high time, I decided, that I was more adlow many other "extinci" flora and fauoa venturous in my attituda to the possible.

I'm not sure I've done as goo On a lar smaller place and time scale ara issued myself with a challenge, to look more disce famous deserts in Australia which flow- vitally for justifiable signs that the impos ted with glorious abandon after years of apsible can be pierced, the "axtinct" found parent sterlity, or the sudden appearance of alive and well and living in ... who

Christopher Andreas

The peak

Gazing and gazing, impossible to reach; On and on, how tortuous it is! A path emerges from tha top of the grove, And many a cill one sees beneath the clouds. Mists and vapours are glistening, While the light of sunset shinas on the mountain crest-Ou-yang Helu (1007-72)

Translated by Tsokon Huang

Judith Wright, distinguished poet in Austrolia, wrote: "Poetry ought not to be thought of us o | The Monitor's religious article

What do we want?

We all have alms, ambitions, desires, hopes - all indicating a feeling that there is something more for us thon our present experience bolds. The Important issue is not whether we want but what we want. Someone has said that the worth of a man can be mensured by hia wants. There is a truth in that: the nature of what we are working tor can tell us a good deal about our characters.

Christ Jesus was not speaking mercly to the religiously inclined but to all when he gave this advice: "Seek ye first the kingdom mean by this that they were to be oscelies, apart from the world, interested only in retigious exercises. But he was telling them that the most productive course in any situation involves being primarily interested in the spiritual reality of being, the said, to complete his stalement: "Atl these things [the answers to human needs] shall be added unto you." it is quite different to luok on human success as an "added" thing than to look on it as the jundamental need.

It is here that Christian Science, following the way of the master Christian, can be of such immense value to us. It takes the point beyond falth, beyond the mere bellef that If we do right, God will reward us. t'Invistigit Science shows us why it is and how it is that the substance of good is octually spiritual here and now, and so to be legitl mately ilesired above all else.

Man is not a material ereature in a material world, but he is actually at this very moment the child of God, the spiritual likeness of divine Spirit. This should come as no newa lo the practicing Christian, who toven and tries to live the truths of the Bibie. Actually, nothing Chrislian Science teaches abould come as a surprise to anyone who relies upon the Bible for guldance and support, because its inlent is to illumine spiritually the Scrip-

Recause man is the likeness of God, he cannot be other than spiritual. We need to realize that this reflection of God constitutes our real being. So where does that leave us with our human wants, desirea, ambitions, and hopes? tt leaves us rightly and intelligently tooking primarily for spiritual gain, looking for the development in our thought of whatever brings our sense of ourselves closer to the reality of man created in God's likeness. There is no possibility that we will lose.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, makes this clear in her words: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and axaltod before they take form in words and in deeds.""4

Our desire cao be a prayer to mirror be fer the nature of God. Or to say this in other words: our desire, our bope, our wani, is not the best it can be unless it is a prayer for spiritual rightness.

The beach in winter

Wa reached the limit winter skin allows and left the sand unpicked the waves unstepped. The wind swept off the words you had to shout.

Later I sorted out our winlar shells and threw them out. The uncaught words still blow where they jell. And they were all I would have kept.

For the businessman, as an instance, to be right spiritually is to want to serve the real needs and the useful wants of others, to help to satisfy them on the highest level possible. This is a reliable want, and to the extent he can translate it into action it will be marked with success.

For anyone in any walk of tife, a deeper understanding of God and mon is essentiat in order to bring reat good into his or hor experience, and to perceive the "added" things of value. Our consciousness of divine goodof God, and his rightenusness." tte did not ness and tove brings us closer in an understanding of nur real nature as God's likeness. This is what we really need and want, and when we have this, we witt see more clearly now atuniantly God, in his wisdom, supplies

> 'Matthew 6:33: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1.

search that satisfies

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let this particular game out of the bottle."

which argues, to quote Red Star again, that

"craise" program, carry the threat of "serioua

destabilization" of the strategic parity which

indeed, the argument which the Soviet mill-

tary present to its political leaders about the

new U.S. weapons programs is the exact mir-

tis military to ita own politicians about Soviet

arms programs. The increasing throw-weight

of Soviet missiles, which could be roughly

transisted as their carrying capacity, is often

men in the United States as an equally serious

destabilizing factor.

now prevails between the two superpowera.

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

President Certer broke awoy drastically from the technique of the Klasinger school of diplomacy when he disclosed his long-term plan for the settlement of the problem of israel's frontiers. The fascineting thing to watch for will be whether the Carter technique works better or less weti Ihan the Kissinger tech-

Undor the Kissinger technique American diplomacy never discussed (certainly not in public) anything so upsetting to all concerned as the outline of the finel terms of a settlement. Dr. Kissinger favored the gradual step-by-step approach. First tic persueded the Israelts to loosen their grip on that Egyptlan Third Army they nearly bogged in the 1973 war. Then he would get a maiching concession from the Egyptiana, then back to the Israelis etc.

Mr. Carter, in his March 9 press conference, left oil that behind, fic laid out baidly and holdly the proposition that a final settlement would require from Israel a "substantial withdrawal of Isroel's present control over territories." If cuccepted the possibility that there might be "minor readjustments in the

Israel's frontiers

1967 borders." But he made it clear that in his opinion Israel must not and cannot expect to hold on to any significant amount of the Arab territory it has occupied ever since 1967.

This was a shocker in Israel where most people have assumed that they would keep soma of Sinsi, including Sharm el Sheikh, several strips from West Bank Jordan and the Golan Heights. Some laraelis have wanted to keep a lot more than that. The idaa of "aubstanliaf withdrawal" from most of the occupied territorias eame to Israel tike e bombsheti to the middle of its election campaign. Mr. Carter was not being kind to Prime Minister Rabin and his partisans.

But then he was equally unkind to the Arabs because he went on to skatch out provisions for Israel's security which could be just as unpopular among Arabs as "substantial with drawal" is omong israelis. He mentioned possible "extensions of Israeti defense capability beyond the permanent and recognized bor-

The plan is not in fact radical. It is more or

successful peaceful solution. it gives the Arabs | Israel's scenrity is safeguarded. what they must have if the aettlement is to be A settlement based on a combination acceptable to their own people. Most of the these two elements is a perfectly proper gar lost territories come back to Arab civilian con- for American alplomacy, it is undoubted trol. Israelis no longer police large Arab com- what Dr. Kisslager was aiming at The dile munities, laraelis can no longer push new set- ence is that Mr. Carter has tossed it out are tiementa into Arab territories.

its own people are to accept it: i.e., "defen- and Isrnelis buck into the same room in Ga sibla" frontiers. Mr. Carter contemplates is- nevil. raeli or international forces maintaining outposts, listening points, observation points, etc., to the problem. Mr. Carter obviously wants out in Arab territory which would assure Israel real scittlement, and he would like it as some advance warning of any hostile Arab move. possible, Israel is America's most expensive Mr. Carter did not specificatly include Amer- protégé. Mr. Carter could gladly use the lean troops in the buffer zones, but that is one mnney it takes to support israel in sage possibility impticit in the concept.

Israelis do not like to give up most of their is using the shock treatment to get both link spoils of war from 1967. It is difficult for Arabs and Israelis accustomed to the idea of what to contemplate Israeli or international military must be done if the inng state of war in the forces in areas which will revert to Arab con- Middle East is to come to an end. trol, But the combination of "substantial" is- That war has been going on since the raell withdrawal with "Israeti defense capabil- Thirty years makes for a long war, it is ha lty beyond the permanent and recognized bor- time to bring it in an end. We can at least box less what the body of Middle East experia have ders" would give each side what it wants most. that Mr. Carter's shock tactics will start the long thought would have to be the shape of any The Arabs get back their lost territorics. But moving.

economy for domestic American purposes Re-

before any of the preliminary steps have been But it also given Israci what it must have if taken, not even agreement on getting arek

The sky's the limit

In an Interview in the New York Times Book Review the novelist John Cheever exclaimed: "Oh, sky! How I miss it. In anyone's fletlon, when there is no skyl I look through chapter after chapter, thinking, well, there may

Snoken like a survivor of the Winter of '77. Spring this year - our dove with the olive leaf in its mouth - has been signaled by the return of the sky as much as by the return of the earth from under all that snow. What a release to see this lowering, gray barrier of pure cold, this menacing storage bag of leaking snow, suddenty withdraw the slege, turn azure and benign, end abova all, grant us again a sense of space, ot liberation! For how a winter's sky can oppress!

It can be argued that this is the fundamental American meaning of sky anywhere - us the ultimale metaphor of freedom. "Sky's the limit!" - so goes the exuberant old saying, meaning; no limit at all.

The American sky has seemed to extend as a frontier beyond the frontier, and a lot of Mr. Checver's fellow story-tellers have turned poetleal over it when they turned poelical over ilttle else. A. B. Guthrie wrote e famous beat-actier tilled "The Big Sky," regarding Montana quite literally as a state-of-sky. From the first, he insisted, Montana's inbabitants tived with their eyes and souls lifted to a specially enormous blue expansiveness that might ewe them but never allowed them to think

Melvin Maddocks

Thomas Jefferson spoke of sky (by the chunk) as being the one certainty the frontlersman saw ahead of him through the narrow gops of mountain passes as he moved westward. Sky was not only the space without limit, it was continuity - the common ceiling that kept a vertiginous wanderer from wondering if be was roaming out beyond all worlds, including the New World.

In a celebrated line Edna Si. Vincent Millay has suggested this double meaning of the sky - infinity but with a comforting sense of definition: "Above the world is

Other American poets have suggested other thoroughly American meanings for the sky. Emily Dickinson, who could see the tand as a senscape, naturally saw the sky differently too. For all her terrors, and felt rather domestic toward nature. "The sky is low," she wrote in one place. "Our statures touch the akies." she sald elsewhere, turning the firmament into a kind of low

To the American introspective the sky is no illstonce

at all compared to the mysterious remoteness within

Edgar Allan Poc Ulustrates still a third American posture toward the sky. "The skies they were ashen and sober," Poc keened, regularly using the sky as a sort of backdrop for the psyche - a reflector if not a cause of

nal, they could be a far less cheerful race than they are In his novels particularly - see the opening chapter of "Return of the Native" - Thomas Hardy called down the English sky to justify his nessunism. The sky for English poets has been mostly on act of faith ("the blue deep" Shelley rather absently referred to it). It is, a the least, the signal for "up."

In the end, the sky, as the master American metaphor, turns religious Ion. The sky is not only the element beyond - the New New World that begins where the last frontier ends. 'The sky is a wiki promise of absolute freedoin where the earth-bound tunly floats until if becomes

Speaking for nit of us winter-storved sun-lovers, Mr. Cheever salutes "the whiteness of light." "It seems to me," he concludes, "that man's inclination toward ligh, tuword brightness, is very nearly balunical - and i menn spiritual light. One not only needs it, one struggles

Readers write

As a regular reader of the Monitor over many years, I have long respected the opinions ter treatment from the Carter administration could got be an end to the guerrilla war. The and poblical judgment of your aminant contributor, Joseph Harsch. It was, therefore, with dismey that I read in your issue of 28 February even to honor the assurances given by his prehis comments on the Rhodesian problem. They seemed both iti-informed and - perhaps on that eccount - hopelessly blased.

Harsch's words) "under Kissinger tutelage" farge numbers of blacks who only wish to live did not oven begin to discuss the Kissingar and work in peace, who look back oo 90 years plan, which was accepted, bowever reluc- of law and order unrivated in the whole Afritently, by Mr. Ian Smith in Pretoria last Saptomber and provided for a gradual transfar of power over a period of Iwo years. When tha conference began, entirely fresh proposals were tabled by Mr. lvor Richard which were quito incompatible with the Kissinger plan.

They were obviously tailored to sult the naw demands of n small, atrident, and militant fnction among the black Rhodesiens, heavily backed by the non-Rhodesian front-line prosi-

Even so, the talks thornsalven were almost wholly confined to long and unresolved argument as to the dote of hunding ovar and as to which of the rival black fections should hold the new reins of government. If Mr. llarsch had road - as I have - the full text of the statesmanlike broadcast by Ian Smith on 24 January to the people of Rhodasia, he would know that the Rhodeslan Government remains commilled to the Kissinger plan which the other parties have repudiated.

On Rhodesia

The Geneva Conference, held (in Mr. ests of the people of Rhodesis, including very can continent, and who would sea the ascendaocy of the militants as a recipe for chaos, in-

timidation and bloodshed. Is it not time the Western world recognized that the premature transfer of power, in the name of "black majority rule" with its racial overtonea, far from snsuring democratic rule, bas in o number of African countries brought to power whotly undsmocratic and somotimea vicious dictatorships? Cannot the Waat - even ot this late hour - heve the humility to acknowledge their mistoke in persecuting tha forces of law and order in Rhodesia for pre-

ferring orderly change to violent revolution? I believe this view is shared by fair minded people of all nations, including many thousands of my fetlow-Britons.

Jack H. Gnon [Editor's nota: The State Department informs one of the root causes of the Ironbie at Ge- ful comments dre welcome. us that the so-called "Kissinger plan" always neva. Think of their different approach. Mr.

The auggestion that Mr. Smith expected bet tionalists. Otherwise, they point out, there agreed to The African Rhodesian leader. cannot be taken seriously. Indeed, there is no State Department says that Richard's proposals sign that the new Secretary of State intends were worked out with Kissinger and did not dedecessor. On the contrary, it would seem that some time in Geneve taking with delegates of cause of the fellure at Gensys was Britsin and the U.S.A. are preparing to join with other countries in ignoring the real interests of the record of the place in ignoring the real interests of the people of Photocle Individual and changed the terms.]

The Patriotic Front

I refer to a receot letter from Mr. Flederman of Cape Town which appeared under the titla of "Closed eyas on Rhodesia."

He asserts that "the Patriotic Front of the Mugabe-Nkomo alliance is a Marxist-indoctrinated minority relying on Russian support." The Patriotic Front may be a minority. If ao, this is one thing it has le common with Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front. Aiso, the Pairlotic Front is not a Marxist-dominated minority relying on Russian support so much as an African party aeeking the overtbrow of "an odloua dominant minority" (Toynbee).

Mr. Flederman saya that Henry Klasinger persuaded Mr. Smith to accept certain proposals. He omits to meolion that neither Kissinger nor Smith consulted those who matter most the African Rhodesian leaders. This omission course we commot answer every one of the root causes of the roo contemplated at agreement with the whole Smith went to Geneva to confirm the acception Science Monitor international black community of Rhodesia including the National Science of proposals which he had previously One Norway Sireet, Boston MA Miles

the other hand, went to Genovs to and disapprovol of the proposala about with M had not previously been consulted.

The writer goes on to siste that

comment applies with equal, if the lest since John Kennedy's presideocy. force, to Mr. Smith? Is it not Mr. Smith Paradoxically, this new step may be taken closing his eyes and his ears to the on of genuine concern for the world's poor, the African Rhodesian leaders, a message and in an affort to meet Mr. Carter's campaign can be summarized as "Treat 15 as men la promises. What seems lo be proposed is that as full citizens in the land of our brit. our economic aid be increased to one half of f when Mr. Smilih becomes less intrasses Percent of GNP - back to about the Kennedyhe begin to see this message on the res ers levels - and that more of it be funneled through multilateral agencias, like the World interpret it correctly. it was asserted that had Mr. Shill pr

to the demands of Brilsin and ibs But regreitably, more ald alone, without ba-Stales "white Rhodestans and modeste cans would find themselves an ensisted sic reform of the institutions that administer persecuted people." Would the Aircon. In Rhodesia be seeking the overthrow last yestiges of support for iba aid program by Smith if they themselved were not an end the public. As it is, 79 percent tell the Harris and persecuted people? such aid cut, not increased.

Auburndale, Mass.

We invite readers' letters for this com

Letters should be addressed to)

If the English had used their sky as an emotional sig-

man rights. many Americans, including o large part of dosely with brutally repressive regimes be- seeking to impress the United States will delibcause they were anticommunist or because it erately arrest political prisoners so that they wanted military bases on their territory.

One reason the Ford administration was reluctant to make a public issue of human rights in the Soviet Union was the fear that it would interfere with the largor objective of détente. The Carter administration thinks this fear is unjustified and that, on the cootrary, outspokemess on human rights will make détente

There is a grave risk that well-meaning

people in the Carter administration are about

COMMENTARY

Cruise missiles: Do gains justify the risks?

There are some who argue that Washington The Soviet Army newspaper Red Ster re- could use the cruise missile as a bargaining cently delivered itself of what could look, out chip in negotiations designed to curtail the of context, like an ultimatum addressed to the growth of Soviet throw-weight. But the milli-U.S. government. "The United States must, tary advantages to be derived from the cruise first, halt the development of the cruise mis- missile are so formidable that few defense tile and, second, announce its resolve never to planners would be willing to give it up. Its computer would guide it unerringly to its tar-It was not an ultimatum. The Soviat Army get, by comparing the terrain over which it flies with information stored in the computer journal was merely quoting the conclusion of an article which bad appeared in the U.S. quar- memory. This terrain-contour mstching systerly, Foreign Affairs. But the quotetion car-tern is only one of the many refinements which tainly reflects the view of the Soviet military might enable cruise missiles to determine tha outcoma of a land battle in Europe or to dethe new U.S. missile programs, including the stroy the slios of strategic missilae hidden daep

The Soviet Union, which is some 5 to 10 years behind the United States in developing similor systems, has no new weapons on the horizon which could match the cruise missile. or image of the argument presented by the its only hope is to negotiate with the United States a limit on the range and numbers of the cruise misslies so that they would pose less of a threet to Soviet forces. The Krembn has therefore refused to go ahead with a SALT 11 agreement unless it incorporates such limits.

the Soviet Backfire bomber in exchange for the pressures created by the threat of the imvested interests now involved on both sides ere so strong that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible - to strike any such bargain. President Carter's suggestion that the Soviet Union should agree to both the Beckfire and the cruise missile being left out of the next SALT agreement has so far found no favor in

Secretary of State Cyrus Vanca, who will be visiting Moscow March 28 is expected to taka with him several proposals on how the issua might be resolved. But the complexity of the problem is such that an early solution may

And, if the Cruise-Backfire issue is not solved in time, it may atand in the way of the SALT II ogreement. Failure to conclude the next SALT agreement by the September-Oetober deadline could lead to unravelling of some of the eorber agreements.

it may be that the time has come to think seriously of a pause in the development of the cruise missile, to give the negotiators on both The United States has demanded limits on sides a chance to consider the problem without

limits on the cruise missile program, but the pending deployment of the new aystem, which is now expected in about three years.

The difficulties of poticing a pause in the development of cruise missiles are real enough, but since the Soviet Uolon is so far behind, the pause would in effect amount to a suspension by the United States of its own effort. True, it might cost the United States a year or so out of a 5-to-10 year lead. But if it belped to produce an agreement, the benefits of a pause would far outweigh the risks.

President Carter has suggested to the Kremlin a pause in the deployment of Soviet mobile misstles while talks proceed between the two sides on the best ways to avoid the destabilizing effects of that particular innovation. If it is sauce for the Soviat goose it should also be sauce for the American gander.

It may be that Mr. Vance cannot offer a cruise pause to the Russians, since the forces arrayed against such action in Weshington are so powerful. But he could at feast ask in Moacow what the Kremlin would be prepared to do to facilitate an agreement, if such a pause were to be offered.

& 1977, Victor Zorza

The human rights minefield

As the Carter administration passes the cause of human rights will be aided by Amer- Importantly, when they left they could get view of human rights abroad has frequently hallway point of its first 100 days, the most no- lean lendership. The President thinks il will be lable change which it has brought to American significant. He has clied examples in countries loreign policy is a new outspokenness on hu- as diverse as Chile and Romania in which political prisoners have been released following The new emphasis will be welcomed by American expressions of concern. But if this is going to be a benchmark for measuring prog-Congress, who were uncomfortable with what ress - and it's probably as good as any - then looked like a tendency to atly the U.S. too it raises the possibility that cynical regimea

> can look good in releasing them. Further, the current uproar over buman rights in the Soviet Union is in fact a result not of oppression but of tiberalization. Under Stalin 30 years ago Soviet dissidents would simply have disappeared before anybody in the West ever heard of them.

A more difficult question is where does conmore palstable to its right-wing critics in the cern for human rights become intervention in United States. Only time - and how far Cartor the internal affairs of other countries? Granted, is willing to push human rights in a crunch - great powers have never been inhibited by the doctrine of nonintervention when they felt their Even less clear is the extent to which the national interests at stake, or perhaps more setiled in the United States. And the American

to be undertaken lightly.

a presidential letter to a Soviet dissident, an -went virtually ounoficed expeditionary force - is justified? To say it is - We don't really have to settle att these intervention, should be tailored to the serious- relations with those governments. ness of the violation. If the new poticy is Perhaps the best guidelines for picking the is the degree of outrage in the rest of the inter-

While nobody condones torture, one man's violation of human rights is another man's law for dictators, an embrace for democrats." and order. As a spate of Supreme Court decisions shows, individual rights are far from wall

away with it. But intervention is not something been colored by ideology. Laborals complain about viniations in Chile and Kurea: conservaflow gross do violations of human rights tives point to the Soviet Union and Cuba, alhave to be before some kind of intervention - most unbody mentions China, and the killing of a remark by the State Department spokesman. Lundreds of thoosands in Indonesia in the '60s

somewhere between police roughing up a ran- nuances, though we would be foolish not to dom prisoner and a pogrom such as the Nazis beed their warnings. We have to cooduct interconducted against the Jews is not advancing national business with a great many countries, matters very much. Nor does it help much to whether or not we like their governments. But say the American response, or the degree of we can control tha degree of intimacy in our

largely rhetorical, it may make us feel better, way through this international minefield are to but it will look like ilp service. A good criterion be found in a most unlikely source. When then Vice-President Richard Nixon returned from his disastrous tour of South America in 1958, he sald American policy should be "a handshake

That's still good advice. Mr. Holt is former chief of ataff of the Senote Foreign Relations Committee.

Avoiding disaster in foreign aid

By Roy L. Prostermao and Charles A. Taylor

to bead down a path that will spell final disassurance that requires both standards of effectiveness and administrators willing to apply them. The former we have had for only 15 months; the latter we still do not bave.

Giveo their head, the oligarchs do not so much steal the aid, as waste it: Indostrial "show" projects, harbors and superhighwaya, endless "planning" and "training" for sector bureaucrats provide little benefit to the 70 perthat aid, will do very little good, and indeed the countryside. Even superficially plausible may do a grest deat of harm by destroying the projects - like "farm to market" roads for last vast largest deat of harm by destroying the the public. As it is, 79 percent teti the Harris people, but only 9 percent. The pool is dealing with suisubsistence farmers who is dealing with suisubsistence farmers who is dealing with suisubsistence farmers who people, but only 9 percent think most aid does have nothing to market and little to alectrify.

this Therefore, it appears, 54 percent want

The standards adopted in the "Naw Direction of the standards adopted by Congress in tions" ald legislation passed by Congress in Moreover, among the ald-administering in December, 1975, do, by contrast, underline stitutions, the multilateral ones have proven what has worked in countries that have tried seen more than multilateral ones have proven what has worked in countries that have tried even more inept, on the whole, than America's it. The new lew regimes allocating aid to those own Agency for International Development countries which show commitment and progress in making crucial changes at the village

equivalent to giving more aid to needy people: be measured in increases in small farm yields, nization aims: ster for United States foreign aid: a program the otigarchs who rule in many of these counsels and which are reflected to reduced infant morand childhood deaths).

tions" legislative mandate. While the legisla- be too far off the mark. tion contemplates increased grass-roots conwith only a tiny minority able to speak a local

Equally devastating to AID'n capacity to perform is that the State Department has long dominated the country-allocation process of the supposedly quast-independent AID operation lodged within it. State's priorities have traditionally been much shorter-term and more "political." and much less development-oriented, than those contemplated in the new lex-

The solutions to this complex of administrative problems are not difficult to visualize in the abstract, but, concretely, they may pose

The key problem is that giving more aid, level itself, through essential steps such as the first tough test of the Carter administraeven much mora ald, to needy countries is oot land reform and small-holder credit, which can tion's capacity to carry out its broader reorga-

already reduced to one-eighth the share of tries are at least as capable of wholesala waste. tality (through the combination of better outri-First national product (GNP) it commanded in of the aid resources they receive as rulers of the aid resources they rule as rulers of the aid resources they rule as rulers of the aid resources they rule as rulers of the aid rulers are rulers of the aid rulers are rulers. some reasonable assurance that the aid it in alize they can forgo the limitance births porting assistance directly into the State Defact helping poor people toward better lives, an that were motivated by expectation of infant partment. The minority of truly developmentoriented Foreign Service personnet in AID But AID today is a bureaucracy with little should be concentrated in a new, independent real prospect of carrying out the "New Direc- agency: a "Federal Reserve" model might not

· Most of the personnel of the new agency cern, 63 percent of AID's personnel are now should be moved out of Washington and into found in Washington. Those in "the field" are the field, there to work directly on the developalmost all in the capital cities, well insulated ment and overseeing of programs. Few should from the poverty they claim to be fighting, and be ensconced in the capital cities. Competence in the local language should be required for practically everybody.

Only by combining such steps with the "New Directions" legislation, we believe, will there be a reasonable prospect of renewed public support for foreign aid - for sufficient aid. sufclently well-used, to make a real difference to the fate of the world's poor.

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